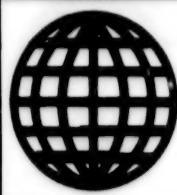


JPRS-TND-93-035
10 November 1993



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JPRS Report

Proliferation Issues

Proliferation Issues

JPRS-TND-93-035

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ZAMBIA

Drug Dealers Reportedly Trading 'Yellow Cake'

94WP0004A Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
14 Aug 93 p 7

[Article by Daniel M'Soka]

[Excerpt] In an attempt to outdo one another or in order for their businesses to keep on ticking, Zambian drug-dealers have joined hands with international terrorist organisations.

This is the latest development that should shake both the political and intelligence establishments in Zambia.

Recently, for example, a well known cartel of Zambian drug-dealers took a "machine" which they believed contained uranium or plutonium to the National Council for Scientific Research (NCSR) so that the substances could be verified by an expert there.

The cartel which bribed an expatriate worker into testing the substances were, however, disappointed to learn that the machine contained negligible quantities of the "yellow cake." Yellow cake is the nickname for uranium.

And the machine was bought and smuggled from Zaire. Uranium is used in making bombs.

According to impeccable sources both at NCSR and the drug cartels, trade in uranium has become hot stuff among Zambian drug-dealers.

For instance, five grammes of the yellow cake is said to fetch well over \$500,000 in the Far East among terrorist organisations. And the terrorist organisations have agents in Zambia who double as drug runners.

Lured by hot-money Zambian drug-dealers have, therefore, temporarily switched trade items. Sources say that apart from Zaire the drug dealers are busy looking for yellow cake in Namibia and Botswana. Namibia is rich in uranium deposits.

And here in Zambia the search has been intensified in Ndola Rural, Mazabuka and Chirundu areas of Southern Province. But sources have said that the drug-dealers appear to despair over the burden the mining of uranium here entails. Hence the reason why the drug-dealers are going to neighbouring countries in the hope of simply buying off the stuff. [passage omitted]

Beijing Envoy Opposes Sanctions Against DPRK

OW2710081893 Tokyo KYODO in English
0802 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 27 KYODO—China does not agree that the United Nations should impose sanctions against North Korea as a means of persuading the country to allow international nuclear inspections, the Chinese ambassador to Japan said Wednesday [27 October].

Xu Dunxin told a press conference that China expects the nations most closely concerned, including the United States and South Korea, to solve the nuclear problem through "dialogues" with North Korea.

UN sanctions, if imposed, "will lead to intensifying the conflict on the Korean peninsula and that will affect neighboring nations such as China, Japan and South Korea," Xu said.

The ambassador said, "China opposes the existence of nuclear weapons itself on the peninsula."

The U.S. warned earlier this month it might push for UN sanctions unless the north allows outside nuclear inspections by the end of October.

North Korea, which is suspected of trying to develop nuclear weapons, has failed to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency to inspect its two suspected nuclear sites.

Asked about China's military buildup, Xu said China has a policy of keeping the lowest level of nuclear and conventional weapons necessary for self-defense, so its military expenses are limited.

He said the rise in the country's military expenses in recent years has been limited to within the annual gains in the nation's price indexes.

Xu also said China supports a total ban on nuclear tests on the earth and added, "it would be very significant if concerned nations could conclude a treaty for it."

China conducted an underground nuclear test October 5, defying a nearly yearlong international moratorium on nuclear testing.

Touching on economic issues, Xu said "economic cooperation between China and Japan has great potential" and trade between the two nations totaled 25.3 billion dollars in 1992.

The figure has already reached 25 billion dollars from January to September this year and is likely to pass 30 billion dollars by the end of this year, he said.

"China's primary task for the time being is developing its economy," Xu said, adding that accordingly China wants a peaceful and stable international environment.

Envoy Repeats Call for Nuclear-Free Peninsula

SK2010081993 Seoul YONHAP in English
0750 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (YONHAP)—China doesn't agree to either South or North Korea possessing nuclear weapons and plans to assume an active role to solve the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula, ambassador to Seoul Zhang Tingyan said Wednesday.

"We hope for South and North Korea to resolve the nuclear situation through sincere and patient negotiations," the envoy told a luncheon sponsored by the Korean Council on Foreign Relations.

Beijing doesn't agree to either side possessing nuclear weapons and supports denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, he stressed.

"China will play an active and constructive role to solve the Korean nuclear problem as soon as possible," Zhang said without going into how Beijing will assume such a role.

He belittled his country's recent underground nuclear test, saying China has restrained tests to the utmost and the number was extremely small.

"China will not use or threaten with nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones," Zhang said in his speech.

On moves to exchange representative offices between Seoul and Taipei, the ambassador said his country did not oppose informal, non-government relations.

"We don't oppose a country which has diplomatic relations with China establishing non-government relations with Taiwan," Zhang said. "But we do oppose relations between governments."

Addressing the bigger Asia-Pacific picture, the envoy emphasized Beijing's affinity to the region.

"China's development is intimately related with the Asia-Pacific region," he said, reminding the audience that China places "great emphasis" on economic cooperation with the region and has participated closely with it.

Foreign Experts Appraise Chinese Nuclear Fusion Device

OW1810064993 Beijing XINHUA in English
0631 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] Hefei, October 18 (XINHUA)—"Let us join hands to create another 'sun' for the next century," said Prof. C.S. Liu, chairman of the Physics Department of the University of Maryland, the United States, in this capital of east China's Anhui Province.

Prof. Liu was among 12 leading experts in nuclear fusion from around the world who gathered here to appraise the

HT-7 Tokamak-type super-conductive controlled nuclear fusion device early this month.

It was developed by the Plasma Physics Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, following the success of a 2-year international joint research project.

The establishment of the device has made China the fourth country in the world to master such technology. The other three are Russia, France and Japan.

Prof. Liu said that the existence and development of the mankind can not be separated from energy development, including that of petroleum, coal, natural gas and nuclear fuel. [sentence as received]

According to the professor, the nuclear fusion carried out in the device is regarded "the cleanest power source for the mankind" because it uses readily available fuels and produces less radioactive waste than current fission reactors.

"To realize its modernization, China needs a great deal of energy. Therefore, it is a must for it to build nuclear power plants by using intermittent fusion as the neutron source to produce nuclear fuel and dispose of the waste," he explained.

According to Dr. A. Gibson, deputy director of a joint European nuclear power body, China has left a deep impression on him, although this was his first visit to the country.

He said, "The peaceful utilization of nuclear energy is an arduous task which must be undertaken by the people of the whole world. It is impossible for it to be carried out without China."

"Although China cannot invest much in this field," Gibson said, "it already has scientific workers who will take the lead in certain fields of peaceful utilization of nuclear energy."

While praising Chinese scientists for their enterprising spirit and hard-working attitude, I.V. Kadamulaev, director of the Russian Nuclear Fusion Institute, aired suggestions and opinions for improvement.

According to Prof. D. Palampo, honorary general director of the EEC Fusion Research Center, the study of fusion energy is the most straightforward and successful item of cooperation in the high-tech research field.

He said that the Fusion Research Center of the International Center for Scientific Culture-World Laboratory has selected the Plasma Physics Institute to be a fusion research center.

The institute, now equipped with advanced nuclear fusion device, is capable of training experts in this field for other countries, the developing countries in particular.

Huo Yiping, director of the institute, attributed the establishment of the nuclear fusion device to China's national reform and opening further to the outside world, and international cooperation.

Country's 'Peaceful Use' of Nuclear Technology Lauded

HK2810040293 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
21 Oct 93 p 1

[By Yin Xiong [3009 7160]: "China Orientates Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy to the World"]

[Text] China's peaceful use of nuclear energy is oriented to the needs of the world and has contributed to the wellbeing of mankind.

This reporter recently learned from a pertinent department that over the past few years, while repeatedly elevating the level of peacefully utilizing nuclear energy at home, China has carried out technological cooperation with some countries in the international market, which has promoted the peaceful use of technology in respect of nuclear energy in the world. China's mini reactors have been exported to the Third World, which has played a positive role in the importation by those countries' of scientific research on nuclear technology. In December 1992, China signed a contract with Pakistan to export a 300,000-kw nuclear power station to the latter. The contract became effective on 25 February this year, and the first tube of concrete was poured on 1 August. A short time ago, China also signed a contract with Iran to export two 300,000-kw nuclear generating sets to Iran.

With its own nuclear facilities and research bases, China has trained scientific and technological personnel for developing countries, particularly those in the Asia-Pacific region. It has also sent experts specializing in various areas to provide technological service to other developing countries. Besides, China has taken an active part in international conferences and relevant activities relating to the nuclear energy and nuclear technology areas and has exchanged academics with relevant countries to increase contacts and promote friendship. This is aimed at further creating a favorable condition for better international cooperation and has been extensively welcomed by developing countries.

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

DPRK Urges ROK Not To Take Nuclear Issue to UN

*SK2210054893 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0458 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)—South Korean ruler Kim Yong-sam in a talk with Japanese media representatives Wednesday babbled that "if the nuclear problem of the North is not solved finally, an international measure of sanctions against it by the United Nations and other bodies is inevitable," according to an NHK report.

Earlier on October 19, South Korean "Foreign Minister" Han Sung-chu, slandering the North, cried that "the problem of the North must be laid before the U.N. Security Council."

The talk of the South Korean authorities about the North's non-compliance with "negotiation on inspection" is a far-fetched argument intended to invent one more pretext to harm and stifle the North.

The negotiation between the DPRK and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is making no smooth progress because the IAEA is playing into the hands of some political charlatans against us, abandoning impartiality, objectivity and neutrality, the life and soul of its activity.

The South Korean authorities, feigning ignorance of this, are crying for bringing the "nuclear problem" of the North to the United Nations. This clearly shows that they do not have the least intention to settle the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula, but are framing criminal plots to destroy the north with the help of outside forces.

Facts prove that the nuclear problem of the Korean peninsula can be solved only through dialogue and negotiation between the DPRK and the United States.

The South Korean authorities must discard the foolish dream of isolating and stifling the North with international "sanctions" and pressure by laying its "nuclear problem" before the United Nations and stop at once the wrong moves to put a spoke in the wheel of the DPRK-USA talks.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Warns Japan Against Supporting Sanctions

*SK1610103693 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1019 GMT 16 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA)—"If Japan and other hostile forces venture something like international sanctions, we will have no other alternative but to take an appropriate self-defensive measure as we have declared time and again and Japan will not be able to avoid its consequences," warned the spokesman for the

Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement today.

The spokesman said:

Now many countries of the world support our efforts for a fair solution of the nuclear problem and the United States, too, desires its political solution.

But, the Japanese authorities, obtrusively enough, are crying for "international sanctions" against the DPRK and the South Korean authorities are behaving nastily, joining them impertinently.

We cannot but be on our guard against this.

What the Japanese authorities have recently said and did clearly shows that the Japanese Government does not have the least intention to honestly liquidate the past and improve relations with the DPRK and, on the contrary, intends to aggravate the situation, taking issue with the "nuclear problem" of the DPRK, and use it as a pretext to gratify its desire to turn the country into a military power and arm it with nuclear weapons.

Such anti-DPRK hostile acts of the Japanese Government not only lay obstacles to the fundamental solution of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula but also may lead the situation to an unpredictable phase.

For the sake of peace and security in Asia and for Japan's own sake, the Japanese authorities had better act with discretion, shaking off the anachronistic dream of isolating and stifling the DPRK.

Pyongyang Radio Terms South's White Paper as 'Mean Trick'

SK1710075193 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0708 GMT 17 Oct 93

[Text] According to Seoul radio reports, the South Korean Defense Ministry recently released the 1993-1994 Defense White Paper, in which it absurdly blames us by saying: The North is now testing nuclear detonators, which is a necessary step for producing nuclear weapons, and is increasing its military strength. It is now able to make a surprise attack on the South.

This is a harsh contempt [omjunghan modok] to us, who are making earnest and sincere efforts for peace and peaceful reunification of the country, and it is also a deliberate scheme aimed at defaming our Republic.

The South Korean authorities' talk about the North's military threat is nothing but a mean trick, which they use as a pretext for justifying their own military expansion and provocation.

DPRK Commentary Scores ROK President's Policy Speech

SK2710110793 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Commentary by Kim Kyong-pok "A Charlatan's Brazen-faced Jargo"]

[Text] The South Korean ruler Kim Yong-sam delivered a so-called policy speech at the National Assembly on 25 October. Listening to his speech, we are reminded of the saying, The crow, no matter how many times it sings, can utter nothing but caw.

In his speech, he brought up again the so-called suspicion of the North's nuclear weapons development, and distorted the fact as if we were responsible for the lack of progress in North-South relations. He tried to justify their maneuvers to build up arms by shifting the blame on us. He tried to mock the South Korean people with the issue of displaced families.

Who is to blame for the lack of progress in North-South relations? Kim Yong-sam's allegation that it is attributable to the suspicion of the North's nuclear development stressing that the North's development of nuclear weapons should be stopped under any circumstances was a preposterous, malicious fault-finding.

We have neither nuclear weapons nor the will or the ability to develop them. This has already been clearly confirmed and proven. They have turned South Korea into a largest nuclear weapons arsenal in the Far East and are accelerating their own development of nuclear weapons at a final stage. Putting away this crime they have committed, they made an issue of our nonexistent nuclear program. This is really a shameless act.

Despite our sincere efforts to resolve the important issues of the nation, including the denuclearization issue through the exchange of the North and South highest leaders' special envoys which we proposed, no progress has been made in North-South relations. Blame for this should be placed on Kim Yong-sam, who, under the cloak of a civilian regime, led North-South relations toward confrontation, aggravating tension.

Since it was launched, the Kim Yong-sam regime has repeatedly conducted the provocative war exercises holding a dagger against the comrade [tongui] who is willing to shake hands for dialogue. They are planning to conduct another nuclear war exercise called Toksuri from the end of October until early November. They are perpetrating all sorts of maneuvers to harm fellow countrymen in collusion with foreign forces. Kim Yong-sam himself raved that he will intensify the international mutual assistance system. Those who are desperately persisting in the dialogue-negating nuclear war exercises and the international mutual assistance system, putting the brake on the exchange of special envoys and artificially straining tensions, are trying to shift the blame onto us. This is like the thief turning on the owner.

The South Korean regime itself stressed the need for securing the stable national defense budget to maintain the security posture, babbling about the North's provocation. The South Korean ruling bunch, babbling about the experience of the Persian Gulf war and the trend of modern warfare, is staging a game of reform in the puppet armed forces, accelerating arms buildup, putting enormous funds into it. It is extremely bellicose act of stepping up the preparation of war of northward invasion aimed at achieving the country's reunification not by peaceful means but by means of war, by defeating communism.

The Kim Yong-sam regime should be held responsible by the entire nation for the consequences of this reckless war policy.

The South Korean ruler mentioned the issue of displaced families. That publicity does not conform to their practice of seeking confrontation and war. We can hardly think it was prompted by the true desire to relieve the displaced families of their pain and suffering.

The problem that should be solved as a top priority in the issue of displaced families is the repatriation of old men Kim In-so and Ham Se-hwan, long-term prisoners, the unconverted prisoners of war. Old men Kim In-so and Ham Se-hwan are prisoners of war who were taken prisoner during the last war. They should have been repatriated to the North when the prisoners were exchanged immediately after the armistice.

Despite this, they were illegally detained by the South Korean authorities, forced upon the painful life of imprisonment for over 30 years because they refused to convert ideologically. Since their release, they have been leading a life of most miserable plight in despair without anyone looking after them.

The Red Cross Society of our Republic regards realizing their hope to return home to their families as soon as possible as a humanitarian issue that cannot be postponed any longer, and proposed the problem to the South Korean Red Cross and the International Red Cross Committee.

No matter how the South Korean ruler may babble about the pain of displaced families, people will take it as deception if he turns away from solving this problem. In a word, the so-called policy speech by Kim Yong-sam was wrought with the tactics designed to deceive and mock the people, shifting the blame onto others and justifying his treacherous acts with sophism.

Those who have sense will know from the speech that they have nothing to expect from him. If the present South Korean ruler continues to follow the road of confrontation and war against the nation's aspiration, he will never meet with good results.

ROK Charges of DPRK Military Buildup Temed 'Preposterous'

SK1710085393 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0818 GMT 17 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 17 (KCNA)—The "Defence Ministry" of South Korea recently published a "Defence White Paper for 1993-1994" in which it groundlessly charged that the North is "testing a nuclear detonating device" and "building up its military strength" for a possible "surprise attack" on the South, a radio report from Seoul said.

This is a grave insult to the North which is making patient and sincere efforts for peace and peaceful reunification of the country and a deliberate plot to slander the DPRK.

This year alone, the DPRK has published the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country and advanced epoch-making proposals including the exchange of special envoys to solve the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula and other pending issues between the North and South and is making every sincere effort to realise them. It is quite preposterous to charge the DPRK with building up its Armed Forces for a "surprise attack" on the South.

The South Korean authorities' outcry over "military threat from the North" is a despicable trick to justify their arms buildup and military provocations under that pretext.

It is the South Korean authorities themselves who constantly threaten the North with reckless military provocations, having deployed in the area along the Military Demarcation Line more than 80 percent of the puppet Armed Forces the total numerical strength of which is more than double the North's.

It is shameless of the South Korean warlikers to hurl mud at the North, a peace champion, while stepping up the development of nuclear weapons, extensively reinforcing the Armed Forces and staging adventurous nuclear war exercises.

We cannot but take a serious view of the fact that the South Korean authorities are getting overheated in slandering the North at a time when a working-level contact is underway for the exchange of special envoys.

The South Korean authorities must look straight at the reality and immediately stop the reckless confrontation campaign which will bring them nothing but self-destruction.

ROK Parliamentary Resolution Against DPRK Denounced

SK2710143493 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Commentary by Chong Pong-kil "Puppets' Finger Pointing"]

[Text] The South Korean National Assembly reportedly adopted the so-called resolution against the North on 25 October. The resolution reportedly urges us to sincerely implement the joint denuclearization declaration, fulfil our responsibilities and obligations under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and fully accept technical inspections [jinsi sachal], routine inspections [jihun sachal], and special inspections [jukpyo sachal].

We will not try to argue against each of the points made by the South Korean National Assembly. It is clear that the South Korean National Assembly repeated exactly what the authorities are talking about and that the resolution is a completely misplaced finger pointing. This is because the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula exists in the South, not in the North. It is an open secret that approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons, including first-generation through third-generation nuclear weapons, are deployed in South Korea and, moreover, the South Korean authorities in succession have accelerated the development of nuclear weapons in their own.

Nevertheless, after concealing this grave [i.e., fatal] issue of theirs, they urged us, who have no intention or ability to develop nuclear weapons and who have spared no efforts to denuclearize the Korean peninsula, to implement this or that. This is truly preposterous.

Joining in the anti-North nuclear computations by the authorities, the South Korean National Assembly even adopted a resolution a puppet show. In this was, it blemished itself and left another shameful stain on itself.

The South Korean National Assembly, a representative legislative body, only in name, has served as a disguised organization that safeguards colonial rule.

The deployment of nuclear weapons in South Korea started in January 1958, and as a result, South Korea has turned into the largest storage house of nuclear weapons in the Far East. People all over the world have openly talked about this stern reality in South Korea and opinions on this issue are divided even in South Korea. However, the South Korean National Assembly has not been able to say anything about it so far. The National Assembly, a puppet of this nature, babbled about the nonexistent nuclear issue concerning their fellow countrymen. This is truly ridiculous.

Also, Japan has produced or brought in and reserved plutonium more than it needs, and built facilities necessary for manufacturing nuclear weapons. As this shows, Japan's drive to arm itself with nuclear weapons has become a real danger. Therefore, the Asian people who suffered calamities from the Japanese imperialists' aggression are wary of this and strongly denounce it.

However, the South Korean National Assembly turned a blind eye to Japan's maneuvers to arm itself with nuclear weapons, which the assembly should have taken issue.

and, rather, is groundlessly finding fault with their fellow countrymen without knowing the reality. This, too, is ridiculous and despicable.

In political and moral terms, the South Korean National Assembly is not in a position to say something about someone else. As shown during the disclosure of public officials' properties, the South Korean National Assembly is a den of thieves and crooks. No correct resolution beneficial to the nation can be adopted at a rotten and sick assembly filled with those who illicitly accumulated fortunes amounting to billions or tens of billions of won.

If it has an intention to resolve the pending issues between the North and South, including the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, the South side, instead of having the National Assembly adopt a resolution that inspires confrontation, must stop conducting the Team Spirit joint military exercises and all the other hostile nuclear war exercises against its fellow countrymen and give up the international cooperative system designed to harm its fellow countrymen.

If it, without doing so, continuously finds fault with us over the nuclear issue and aggravates tension, it will not be able to escape from the fellow countrymen's denunciation and will be held fully responsible for all consequences that may arise therefrom.

ROK Foreign Minister on Military Exercises, DPRK Nuclear Issue

SK2710104893 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
1020 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Text] Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu has revealed: As long as North Korea continues to promote the development of nuclear weapons, the ROK and the United States will not discontinue joint military exercises.

Before he visits China at the invitation of Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, in a meeting with reporters in Hong Kong today, Minister Han Sung-chu said: The ROK and the United States have never discussed the issue of discontinuing the ROK-U.S. joint military exercise. He stressed: Only when the security situation on the Korean peninsula is drastically improved will the ROK consider the issue of discontinuing the Team Spirit exercise.

ROK President's Message on DPRK Nuclear Issue

SK2510023993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT
25 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam, declaring political reform a solemn order of the people, urged the nation's lawmakers Monday to heighten their morality and productivity to reclaim the people's trust in them. [passage omitted]

Commenting on the North Korean nuclear issue, Kim said North Korea's development of nuclear weapons is not only threatening Korea's peace and unification but also jeopardizing the stability of the world.

North Korea's nuclear arms development must be stopped at any cost, the president declared.

For a peaceful solution to this problem, Kim said his government is trying to persuade North Korea through the inter-Korean dialogue while strengthening international cooperation.

"We cannot afford to withhold our efforts to help lessen the pains of 10 million members of separated families any longer," Kim said. "The government will try to set up a place of reunions and a post office at Panmunjom or realize reunions or exchanges of letters through third countries."

Kim said that the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) leaders meeting in Seattle next month would be a good opportunity for the promotion of cooperation among countries in the region.

The government would actively pursue its bid to become a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council in 1996, the president said. [passage omitted]

ROK Envoy Advises Caution Over Sanctions Against DPRK

Sanctions a 'Delicate' Problem

OW2010085493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0820 GMT
20 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO—Nations should be cautious in considering sanctions against North Korea over its alleged nuclear weapons program because they might bring "unexpected situations" if taken too far, South Korea's ambassador to Japan said Wednesday [20 October].

Kong No-myong described sanctions as a "delicate" problem, saying Seoul would be the one to suffer damage if things went wrong.

Speaking at an Asian Affairs Research Council meeting at a Tokyo hotel, Kong said it is unavoidable to bring the matter before the United Nations Security Council if North Korea fails to take a positive, constructive stance.

But whether to impose sanctions immediately or seeking Pyongyang's cooperation through several stages must be discussed further, he said.

Kong predicted instead that the deadlock over the problem will not continue long because the United States will be pressed to tackle the problem.

The United States and North Korea held two rounds of talks this summer, and Pyongyang said it would suspend

its decision announced in March to pull out of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

The U.S. has made a third round of talks contingent on Pyongyang reopening its stalled dialogue with Seoul and opening talks with the International Atomic Energy Agency over an impasse to inspections of suspect sites.

Kong said the way North Korea is dealing with the nuclear problem is a "big mystery."

He said U.S. plans to negotiate with North Korea in four steps—solving the nuclear problem in three and then moving onto dialogue—may win China's cooperation in solving the problem if Pyongyang is not forthcoming.

Turning to relations between Japan and South Korea, Kong said overcoming ill feelings toward each other from the past is important to build relations.

He said Tokyo and Seoul are increasingly required to cooperate on various problems in surrounding areas, such as the recent Russian dumping of radioactive waste in the Sea of Japan.

Kong said he was delighted the problem of Korean women forced to provide sex to Japanese soldiers during World War II has been settled for the time being at a government level, but encouraged private discussions on the matter.

The Japanese Government offered an apology for the plight of the "comfort women" this summer, and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa later apologized over Japan's infliction of pain on Asian people in its "war of aggression."

The ambassador also called on Japan to solve problems involving Korean residents on Russia's Sakhalin Island.

Tens of thousands of Koreans were forced to go to Sakhalin during the 1910-1945 Japanese colonial rule of the Korean peninsula when the southern half of the island was held by Japan. About 43,000 Koreans have remained there since the former Soviet Union took over the territory from Japan.

Reiterates Position

OW2110110193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT
21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—North Korea should accept international inspections of its two nuclear facilities suspected of being used to produce nuclear weapons, South Korean Ambassador to Japan Kong No-myong said Thursday [21 October].

Although Seoul is ready to help the communist nation out of its economic predicament, it cannot do so until Pyongyang clears itself of the suspicion it is covertly developing nuclear arms, Kong said.

He made the remarks when he called on Tomiichi Murayama, chairman of the Social Democratic Party

(SDP), the largest force within the ruling seven-party coalition, at party headquarters.

It was the first time ever that a South Korean ambassador to Japan has visited an SDP leader.

The SDP has had close ties with North Korea for decades since the division of the Korean peninsula and has had virtually no relations with South Korea.

Before recognizing South Korea as an independent state in 1986, the SDP argued that North Korea is the single legitimate government on the peninsula.

Former SDP Chairman Sadao Yamahana visited South Korea in September at the invitation of the majority Democratic Liberal Party, becoming the first incumbent SDP head ever to visit Seoul.

The visit came on the heels of the party's unconditional recognition of the 1965 Japan-South Korea Basic Relations Treaty, which established diplomatic ties between Tokyo and Seoul.

ROK Unification Minister Opposes Isolating Pyongyang

SK2210054693 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Oct 93 p 2

[Text] Unification Minister Han Wan-sang reaffirmed yesterday that the North Korean nuclear issue should be solved through dialogue and international cooperation, and in a way to ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

"This is our government's firm position. And the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are of the same view with ours," Min. Han told the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee.

South Korea and the United States as well as the IAEA should not try to isolate the North Korea because cornering the country extremely could strengthen its inner solidarity, Han added.

In answer to lawmakers' questions during the committee's inspection of his ministry, Han said the government is positively studying former opposition Democratic Party leader Kim Tae-chung's three-step unification plan.

"As far as unification issue is concerned, the government is ready to accept any productive policy whatever organization proposes it. In this context, we are considering his plan and found little difference between his plan and the government's," Han said.

He said, however, he did not feel any need to hold a national referendum at this time to draw out national consensus on the government unification policy.

Han said that the government is carefully considering asking North Korea to include the issue of Russia's nuclear waste dumping in the East Sea [Sea of Japan] in

the agenda of the coming working-level contact for envoy exchanges slated for next Monday.

"The East Sea is the joint property of our nation. In this connection, I think it proper and just for the South and the North to cope jointly with Russia's dumping of radioactive waste in the sea," Han said.

Han continued that the government is carefully weighing various ways in which joint efforts can be pursued including urging Pyongyang to include the issue in the agenda of the Panmunjom meeting.

As for Korea's so-called abandonment of nuclear sovereignty, he said it is internationally undesirable for the government to give an impression that the South-North Joint Declaration for Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula is being revised.

"The need for peaceful use of nuclear energy is basically included in the joint declaration," he said.

About the demand that South Korea maintain the same level of nuclear sovereignty as Japan, he said, "I think there is some gap in international credibility between Japan and us."

ROK Urges DPRK To Return to Dialogue in 'Sincere Manner'

SK2610114393 Seoul YONHAP in English 1123 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 26 (YONHAP)—Deputy Prime Minister Han Wan-sang said on Tuesday North Korea should clear suspicion about their nuclear development and return to the South-North dialogue in a sincere manner.

"If North Korea does so, we will affirmatively consider suspending next year's Team Spirit military exercise," Han said.

Speaking at a Kwanhun Press Club meeting held at the Korean Press Center in the evening, Han said that before trying to normalize relations with the United States, North Korea should make sincere efforts to bring inter-Korean relations back to normalcy.

Han, concurrent national unification minister, said should North Korea ensure nuclear transparency, his government would positively help North Korea improve relations with Seoul's allies.

Expressing the hope that the proposed exchange of special envoys could be realized in November, Han said the exchange, if realized, would be highly instrumental in settling nuclear and other issues pending between the two sides of Korea.

ROK To Inform DPRK of Willingness To Suspend Team Spirit

SK2310061493 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 23 Oct 93 p 1

[Text] During the third round of a working-level contacts for the exchange of special envoys between the North and South to be held on 25 October, the government will deliver its position to North Korea that it will suspend the Team Spirit exercise, a ROK-U.S. annual joint military exercise, when an agreement on the exchange of special envoys is reached at the contact and when the North Korean side promises the resumption of the nuclear inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

A relevant government official said on 23 October: The United States stated recently that the issue of conducting the Team Spirit exercise is a matter that should be judged and determined by the ROK Government itself.

He said: The relevant ministries are discussing the suspension of the Team Spirit exercise. According to the U.S. notification, the government will officially make public that it will suspend the Team Spirit exercise when North Korea promises to reach an agreement on the exchange of special envoys and to accept the nuclear inspection by the IAEA. Also, it will deliver the position to the North Korean side during the third round of a working-level contact on 25 October.

A government source said: In fact, the United States excluded the expenditures of the Team Spirit exercise from its budget for 1994 and has shown its position that it will not conduct the Team Spirit exercise next year.

He also said that "the United States apparently said recently that the 94-Team Spirit exercise, which has become a top pending issue between the North and South, is a matter that should be determined by the ROK Government."

It has been learned that the United States informed of its position to North Korea through an ordinary dialogue channel. Therefore, it is very likely that the Team Spirit exercise will be suspended next year when efforts to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue are successful.

It has been also learned that during the 21 October meeting between Ho Chong, deputy ambassador to the North Korean mission to the United Nations, and Quiñonez, North Korean desk officer of the U.S. State Department, North Korea demanded that the United States upgrade the third round of U.S.-North Korean talks to the vice ministerial level, present the schedule of the third round of talks, provide support for the replacement of the light-water reactors, and improve relations with third countries [as published].

ROK Unification Minister Urges Practical Action on DPRK

SK1810025493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT
18 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—South Korean National Unification Minister Han Wan-sang said Monday that the international community should make a practical proposal to Pyongyang that can induce a positive change in the North Korean leadership on the nuclear issue.

Han, who is also a deputy prime minister, made the remark in a keynote speech to a seminar given by the Korea Research Institute for National Unification, a government-affiliated organization.

"The nations surrounding the Korean peninsula should not carry out a policy aimed at isolating North Korea," Han said.

Outside pressure on North Korea would further solidify the current North Korean political system, Han said.

If the pressure goes beyond a certain level, it could amplify the irrational character of the system, and that could in turn trigger a misfortune of enormous proportions to Korea, Han said, affirming once again that he favors negotiations over sanctions.

It is the reality, he said, that the United States and Japan have begun to take negative views since the advent of the North Korean nuclear issue.

But a practical policy has to be taken to assure the North Korean leadership that the international community is not trying to destroy their political system, he said.

"We are not saying that through international cooperation for the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue, we are trying to destroy the North Korean regime, blockade the country or impose sanctions," he said.

"Rather, we are saying let us try to help create an atmosphere in which North Korea could participate in the international community," Han said.

Daily Previews Third South-North Contact

SK2510051393 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
25 Oct 93 p 3

[By reporter Kang Tae-ho]

[Text] The third round of South-North working-level contacts to be held at Tongilgak in the North side's area of Panmunjom on 25 October is attracting public attention as today's contact is expected to serve as a yardstick for estimating future progress in resolving the nuclear issue. The South-North Korean encounter is more of an interest because it is held following a series of North Korean-U.S. contacts on 19 and 21 October in New York.

In view of various observations, we should judge that actual negotiations on the North Korean nuclear issue are being made during the New York contacts, which is a dialogue channel opened by the United States at all times. It is inevitable that the North-South discussion in Panmunjom depends on the results of New York contacts. The United States, as well as North Korea, are avoiding to mention what was discussed in New York saying that the contacts were nonofficial working-level dialogue.

According to speculations by some media, it is obvious that a sign has been sought in the nuclear issue, which had been moving one way toward confrontation.

The report that the ROK and the United States have agreed to suspend the Team Spirit joint military exercise next year is still being officially denied. Although North Korea is known to have shown a positive attitude on nuclear inspections, we still do not know to what level it will accept the inspection, in addition to regular checks on equipment and facilities.

It is unpredictable if this will be completely unveiled because the South-North working-level contact is, of course, not open to the public. Nevertheless, it is a possible deduction that if a compromise had been achieved in North Korea-U.S. negotiations, its results will be revealed in South-North dialogue, and in the discussion of inspection between North Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

Regarding South-North dialogue, the South has been demanding early implementation of the exchange of special envoys.

The South even presented a draft agreement with exact timing of the special envoy exchange during the first contact on 5 October. Since we have obtained the North's agreement that the special envoy's role is to implement the joint declaration of denuclearization of the Korean peninsula for the resolution of the nuclear issue, the special envoy exchange, along with the nuclear inspection by the IAEA, is deemed as a major means to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue. It also coincides with the interest of the United States in view of the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, including South Korea.

In addition, the ROK and the United States have set forth the progress of South-North dialogue as a precondition for the third round of North Korean-U.S. talks. To the United States, it is a safety mechanism to keep North Korea within the boundary of the process for the virtual resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue. To the ROK, it guarantees the right to be involved in the development of North Korean-U.S. relations, and meets the need to confirm that South Korea is not excluded from the discussion of the nuclear issue.

North Korea's response to the exchange of special envoys reveals a different aspect from such positions held by the ROK and the United States, just as the face

of a coin is different from the other side of the coin. North Korea is exploiting the exchange of special envoys as a means to have the so-called "nuclear war exercise suspended" and the so-called "international joint cooperation system" abandoned. Some believe North Korea is taking advantage of the nuclear issue as a card for its survival. If this analysis is applied to North Korea's demand for the guarantee of the resumption of the third round of North Korean-U.S. talks, this demand can be logically interpreted as an equal card to the aforementioned one.

North Korea and the United States have been in a bitter tug-of-war over the nuclear issue before they had contacts. North Korea and the United States inevitably need to abide by the principle of give-and-take in order to produce a certain agreement at the negotiation table. The issues such as the realization of the exchange of special envoys, the suspension of the Team Spirit military exercise, the resumption of inspections of North Korea by the IAEA, and the resumption of the third round of North Korean-U.S. talks cannot be handled separately. In view of the complexity of these issues and the interests involved, the issues should be dealt with as a package.

Whether or not North Korea allows the IAEA to replace the equipment to monitor North Korea's nuclear facilities will make it possible for the United States and the IAEA to judge the continuity of the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement. The deadline for replacing the monitoring equipment is the end of October. The 3 November ROK-U.S. annual Security Consultative Meeting will decide if the Team Spirit exercise will be conducted next year. The 25 October North-South contact is linked to the decision on resuming the Team Spirit exercise. This is why the North-South contact spawns a careful expectation that the contact may be the starting point for untangling tangled issues.

Procedural Problems Not Solved, Date Set for 4th Contact

SK2510064293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0632 GMT
25 Oct 93

[Text] Pa..munjom, Korea, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea failed to solve procedural problems for an exchange of special envoys in their third working-level contact at the Truce Village of Panmunjom on Monday, but they agreed to meet again in Panmunjom at Peace House on Nov. 4.

In the talks, both Seoul and Pyongyang gave indications of their readiness to compromise on the issue by showing willingness to suspend the South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise "Team Spirit" depending on North Korea's attitude and presenting a draft agreement, respectively.

Delegates narrowed their differences to a considerable extent on the procedure for the exchange of special envoys, sources close to the meeting said.

They failed, however, to draw a conclusion to their debate over Team Spirit. South Korea said that it is willing to suspend Team Spirit if North Korea agreed to exchange special envoys, but North Korea insisted an exchange was possible only if South Korea suspended the exercise first.

On the date of the next meeting, South Korea first suggested Nov. 1, just prior to a session of the South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) on Nov. 3-4, but compromised with the North's preference for Nov. 5 [date as received], after the SCM.

NSP Head Says DPRK To Ultimately Accept IAEA Probes

SK2610113993 Seoul YONHAP in English 1119 GMT
26 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 26 (YONHAP)—South Korea's top intelligence officer observed on Tuesday that North Korea will ultimately accept inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of its nuclear facilities.

Kim Tok, director of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), made the prediction at an informal working luncheon with the members of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee.

An attendee quoted Kim as saying that the North Korean economy is in a so critical condition that any economic sanction against North Korea would deal it a devastating blow.

Because of the miserable economic conditions, people discontent with the North Korean system are growing in number, and there were many acts of thievery and even revolts were reported in North Korea, the NSP chief said.

Kim reportedly told the meeting that despite the difficulties, North Korea has been stepping up various military training exercises.

Kim said that North Korea will in the long run accept IAEA inspections but before they do, they may demand a halt even to Ulchi Focus Lens and other joint South Korea-U.S. training exercises in addition to the Team Spirit, according to the attendee.

AUSTRALIA

Foreign Affairs Spokesman on Sale of Uranium to Taiwan

BK2310081693 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] The Australian Government is looking at selling uranium to Taiwan via the United States. Australian officials had talks in Washington in May on the scheme which would follow a similar deal between Taiwan and Canada earlier this year. A spokesman for the Foreign

Affairs Department in Canberra said no deal or commitment had been made during the talks with the United States. The officials said any sales of uranium to Taiwan will have to meet stringent nuclear safeguard guidelines and be judged against the possible diplomatic reaction from China. The issue was whether any sales to Taiwan via America would satisfy stringent safeguard and ensure use only for peaceful purposes. But the foreign affairs spokesman has said Canberra would also have to examine the impact on the China relationship and Australia's one-China policy. Taiwan gets about one-third of its electricity from nuclear power plants.

Foreign Minister Views Possible Uranium Sale to Taiwan

BK2710091393 Hong Kong AFP in English 0757 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Text] Canberra, Oct 27 (AFP)—Australia is examining the possibility of selling uranium to Taiwan under the protection of a U.S. nuclear safeguards agreement. Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Wednesday.

Evans told the Senate Australia's main concern was that any deal satisfied current policy and would not run counter to nuclear nonproliferation objectives.

Industry sources estimate that Taiwan might want around 600,000 pounds of uranium a year from Australia, worth about 20 million [currency not specified] (13.4 million U.S.).

Australian officials are looking at a Canadian agreement with the United States under which uranium is to be processed there and re-exported to Taiwan through an American nuclear safeguards agreement with Taiwan.

"We are keeping under review the possibility of uranium sales to Taiwan," Evans said answering a question by a minor party senator.

"Officials have discussed with the U.S. the Canada-U.S.-Taiwan supply agreement and American policy and practice on the conclusion of similar agreements.

"These discussions imply no commitment that Australia would eventually conclude an agreement similar to Canada's.

"The key issue is whether, or on what basis, any sales of Australian uranium to Taiwan would be able to satisfy Australia's stringent nuclear safeguards necessary to ensure that uranium was used only for peaceful purposes."

"If there were any doubts on that point there would be no possibility of uranium sales to Taiwan proceeding," he added.

Although Taiwan is a party to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty it has not accepted the full scope of

safeguards administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency and has no bilateral nuclear safeguards agreement with Australia.

JAPAN

Nuclear Agency Chief Calls for Burning Out Plutonium

OW2510143893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1423 GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—The head of Japan's Nuclear Energy Development Agency said Monday [25 October] that Japan needs to promote research on burning out plutonium, thus changing the current policy aimed only at producing the nuclear material.

Takao Ishiwatari, president of the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp. (Donen), made the remarks at a lecture meeting sponsored by the state-run nuclear corporation.

Ishiwatari said that the problem of surplus plutonium, which is extracted as a result of dismantling nuclear weapons, has cast a dark shadow on the peaceful use of plutonium.

Noting that the United States and France are tackling research aimed at developing technology to burn out plutonium as part of their efforts to prevent nuclear proliferation, Ishiwatari said Japan should deal with the global problem flexibly.

"Japan is proceeding with a study on plutonium-fueled breeder reactors to ensure domestically produced energy. But with a situation in which plutonium is in surplus, this cannot be accepted by foreign countries," Ishiwatari said. "France is moving toward disposing of plutonium. Donen wants to follow suit."

The Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute is currently developing technology to completely burn out plutonium extracted from dismantling nuclear weapons by using it as fuel, officials said.

Donen is in charge of extracting plutonium and developing plutonium-fueled fast breeder reactors for commercial use.

At present, some 30 percent of Japan's electricity is generated by 42 nuclear reactors throughout the country.

According to Japan's energy plan, by 2010 the country will be annually using some 50 tons of plutonium mixed with uranium for light-water reactors and about 35 tons more for fast breeder reactors.

Early this month, the Science and Technology Agency said Japan has stored 1,600 kilograms of plutonium in Japan and 2,900 kilograms overseas.

The agency described the 1,600 kilograms as "not excessive" in view of the nation's policy of holding no more than is required for the nuclear power industry's immediate needs.

NORTH KOREA

Japanese, U.K. Reports on DPRK Missile Test in Iran Denied

SK2810110893 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1037 GMT 28 Oct 93

[“Groundless Rumor of ‘Missile Launching Test’”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA)—Paid media of Japan and Britain recently spread a false report that the DPRK was planning a “ballistic missile launching test” in Iran in cooperation with it.

This is a groundless report and a smear campaign against the DPRK.

It is inconceivable that the DPRK making consistent efforts for world peace and security intends to conduct a missile launching test in a far-off foreign country. It is self-evident that at a time when a positive prospect for the solution of nuclear and other problems is in sight in consequence of recent unofficial talks between the DPRK and the United States, the DPRK will not do such things as marring the atmosphere of the talks.

The DPRK has consistently maintained the unshakable position not to export such weapons as missiles.

It is ridiculous of the paid Western media to spread false reports about the DPRK’s “export of missiles” to Iran and “missile launching test.”

We cannot but take a serious view of the blatant outcry of subsidized Japanese media over “the threat of missile launching test” of the DPRK.

The Japanese authorities raised a hue and cry over the regular missile launching exercise staged by the DPRK some time ago to increase its defence capabilities. As if it were not enough, they are now vociferating about “the threat of missile launching test” of the DPRK in the Middle East. This clearly shows how viciously they are working to vilify the DPRK.

By spreading false rumours about “missile launching test” of the DPRK in Iran, the Japanese and British authorities seek a foolish aim of driving a wedge between the DPRK and friendly Middle East countries and, at the same time, impair the image of the DPRK and put international “sanctions” and pressure on it. It is, however, a futile attempt.

The paid Western media must immediately give up the absurd false propaganda against the DPRK, mindful that groundless propaganda will bring them nothing good but will only reveal their sinister intention.

Self-Defensive Steps Against Sanctions May Be Taken

SK1710060193 Seoul YONHAP in English
0552 GMT 17 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—North Korea said on Saturday it could but take appropriate self-defensive action if Japan and other hostile nations impose international sanctions over its nuclear problem.

Many countries, including the United States hope for peaceful and fair solution to the North Korean nuclear issue, but Japan, joined by South Korea, suggests international sanctions, a North Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman said, quoted by the country's official Korean Central News Agency monitored by NAEWOE press in Seoul.

Japan openly voiced extreme concern over North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons development and called the Stalinist state to allow inspections of its nuclear facilities earlier in the week when Russia President Boris Yeltsin visited Tokyo.

“Japan has no intention to sincerely acknowledge its past and improve relations with us, but wants to pursue its own nuclear weapons program by raising our nuclear issue,” the spokesman charged.

He warned that such hostile attitudes of Japan could harm settlement of the nuclear problem and lead to unexpected crisis.

Pyongyang Nuclear Reports Found ‘Inconsistent’

SK2610083393 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0710 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] David Kyd, director of the Public Information Office of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], said that nuclear materials reported by North Korea to the IAEA were found to be inconsistent with the materials extracted by the IAEA team from North Korean nuclear facilities.

David Kyd, director of the IAEA Public Information Office, who came to Seoul to attend a seminar on nuclear reactors, said in a news conference today that such inconsistency indicated that North Korea had not reported all its nuclear materials [haek muljil] to the IAEA. Also, he said that the IAEA had even obtained information that North Korea has another nuclear facility.

According to Director Kyd, confirming North Korea's possession of nuclear facilities is extremely urgent by IAEA standards and we are now missing out on an opportunity to confirm this. He added that no talks had been held with North Korea to date because North Korea has refused to have its nuclear facilities inspected.

Director Kyd said: The IAEA cannot guarantee that the North Korean nuclear facilities are being used for peaceful purposes alone because the IAEA team has not

been able to conduct the inspection, but it is willing to hold technological and political discussions [kisulchok chongchijok toui] with North Korea to solve this issue.

Pyongyang Not To Accept IAEA Demand for Inspections

*SK2910021093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT
29 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 29 (YONHAP)—North Korea recently notified the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that it will not accept a demand for ad hoc and routine inspections, an official said Friday.

North Korea has protested in a letter to the agency over the scheduled annual report by IAEA Director-General Han Blix to the United Nations on Nov. 1 and reports that the security council may adopt sanctions against it, the official said.

The letter warned that inspections are impossible under such circumstances, he said.

Blix is to meet with U.S. Ambassador Madeleine Albright and other senior diplomats before the Nov. 1 briefing.

Blix's report to the United Nations is likely to emphasize that North Korea is hampering the agency's ability to verify that there is no illicit nuclear development program going on there.

Some officials predict that Blix's briefing could heighten the pressure on North Korea and send the international mood toward sanctions.

IAEA May Be Allowed To Service Monitoring Equipment

*SK1810024993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT
18 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—North Korea told U.S. Rep. Gary Ackerman during his visit last week that nuclear inspections and negotiations are different things, hinting that it may allow the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to service its monitoring equipment in North Korea as scheduled this month, South Korean officials said Monday.

Such hint was given by North Korean officials when Ackerman, chairman of the Asia-Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee, told them that negotiations with the IAEA on nuclear inspection were important for a third round of talks with the United States, the officials said.

"The IAEA is not negotiating fairly," they quoted the North Korean officials as replying to Ackerman. "But negotiation and inspection are different things."

Ackerman visited Pyongyang from Oct. 9 to Oct. 12 and then entered South Korea by crossing the truce village of Panmunjon.

What the North Korean officials meant was that Pyongyang will allow the IAEA to carry out a technical check of its monitoring equipment in North Korea in order to maintain the continuity of nuclear safeguards despite its doubt about the "impartiality" of the Agency, the officials said.

Given this interpretation, Pyongyang's attitude, however, is still far from meeting the IAEA's call for inspection of unreported facilities in Yongbyon, not just a technical check.

Pyongyang also told Ackerman that its nuclear problem should be solved at the same time as improving relations between Pyongyang and Washington so the two sides should "make a comprehensive agreement on the two matters and then seek solutions by stages," the officials said.

IAEA To Reject Limited Inspections of Nuclear Facilities

*SK1810110693 Seoul YONHAP in English 1055 GMT
18 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will not tolerate it if North Korea, while rejecting ad hoc and regular inspections, allows only limited IAEA inspections of a technical level, Hans Blix, visiting IAEA director-general, said here on Monday.

During his call on Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, Blix said his organization has asked North Korea time and again to accept ad hoc and regular IAEA inspections including the exchange of the batteries and films of surveillance cameras.

Kum Chong-ho, Feign Ministry's director-general for international organizations, quoted Blix as saying, "IAEA will no longer accept limited inspections of only those facilities one-sidedly hand-picked by North Korea as they did in early last August."

During meeting, Han and Blix agreed to elevate cooperation between South Korea and the IAEA in the peaceful use of atomic energy, a source said.

IAEA Chief Says Pyongyang Could Be Producing Plutonium

*SK1910030793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT
19 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—Hans Blix, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), said on Tuesday he suspected that North Korea could be using its reported nuclear materials and facilities for the production of plutonium.

Blix also said he believed that the surveillance cameras the IAEA had installed in North Korean nuclear facilities could have been damaged as the IAEA was unable to send its specialists to North Korea to check and replace them.

Although he is unsure, there is a strong possibility that the film in the cameras could already have run out, Blix told a press conference in a Seoul hotel.

He said that North Korea could be producing plutonium, the main ingredient for nuclear bombs, even with the nuclear materials and at the facilities that Pyongyang had reported to the IAEA.

There had been reports that North Korea might be trying to produce plutonium at a secret plant from materials it was hiding from the United Nations specialized agency.

Blix arrived here Sunday to attend an international conference on next-generation nuclear reactor. He conferred with South Korean President Kim Yong-sam on Monday.

Blix Says IAEA Not To Recommend Sanctions Against Pyongyang

SK1910061393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0605 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—Hans Blix, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), said on Friday that damage has already been done to the continuity of North Korean nuclear safeguards.

"It is possible that batteries, cameras and films have already run out," said Blix, who arrived Sunday for an international symposium on advanced nuclear power systems. "Some safeguard activities are already being damaged in their continuity."

"And it may well be that cameras are no longer running. Some damage was already inflicted on the continuity. It is gradually deteriorating," he said.

Blix told the news conference that he also suspected North Korea of diverting declared material from peaceful purposes.

"In spring, the main concern was quantity of non-declared plutonium and the non-acceptance of the special inspections," he said. "Today, increasingly the concern is that the declared facilities and declared material could also be diverted from peaceful purposes."

The IAEA has sent two reports so far to the United Nations Security Council but it did not recommend any sanctions, he said.

"We're ready for dialogue and consultations anytime that DPRK (North Korea) authorities are ready...and we are ready to send the inspection mission anytime when North Korea is ready to accept it," Blix said.

On Russia's dumping of nuclear waste, he said the radioactivity was very low and that Russia had done it before in various places, including the Bering Sea and the North Sea.

"It's not anything new," Blix said.

"It is correct that we have very recently received a letter from the Russian minister about the proposed action it should properly have addressed to international maritime organization rather than us.

"However, it does keep the information that Russians propose to dispose 1700 cubic meters where their gamma activity was about 2 curies," Blix said. "That's not high figure."

"And I foresee that countries, including Japan and Korea, will react to this (issue) when they meet at the London Dumping Convention in November."

He declined to say why the IAEA tolerated the dumping and did not notify the countries concerned, including South Korea and Japan.

IAEA Chief To Reveal Report on DPRK Nuclear Issue

SK1810003293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0017 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) forwarded a report on IAEA inspections of North Korea's nuclear facilities to the United Nations during a Board of Governors meeting Sept. 23 and recently made an additional report, IAEA Director-General Hans Blix said upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport on Sunday afternoon.

He would hold a news conference Tuesday [19 October] to reveal the content of an IAEA report on North Korea's nuclear issue to be submitted to the United Nations in early November, said Blix, visiting Seoul at Science and Technology Minister Kim Si-chung's invitation to attend an international seminar on next-generation nuclear reactors co-sponsored by the IAEA and Korea Electric Power Corp.

The seminar will help South Korea because its reactor technology has developed and because it plans to build many reactors in the future, he said.

The IAEA director-general will meet with President Kim Yong-sam, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu and Senior Presidential Secretary for Foreign Affairs and National Security Chong Chong-uk to discuss North Korea's move to break the continuity of IAEA safeguards of its nuclear sites.

He will leave for Japan on Tuesday afternoon after the press conference.

Daily Comments on UN Head's 'Forged' Letter to IAEA

SK2410034393 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1152 GMT 23 Oct 93

[NODONG SINMUN 23 October commentary: "Excuse that Will Not Get By"]

[Text] According to a report, a UN spokesman recently commented on the forgery of the UN secretary general's letter. He apologized for the misuse of our country's official name, however, raved as if the letter was authentic.

This is nothing but a poor excuse for evading its responsibility on the forgery of the UN secretary general's letter, which has become the target of criticism by the international public sentiment, and for attempting to save their face at any cost.

As it is well known, a so-called letter of the UN secretary general was submitted to the 37th general meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. The letter's content antagonized and opposed us. It wrongly referred to our country as North Korea and its inconceivable and shocking content said the resolve of the international community and the positive intervention of the UN Security Council are necessary to prepare against our country's nuclear development.

It is common sense that the UN secretary general, a person in charge of the authoritative body, cannot send such a letter that attacks and debases a member nation, deserting the principle of justness and a spirit of public duty that are officially recognized by the world.

As the UN secretary general himself has clarified, he did not see the letter nor did he sign it. He did not even know that such a letter was being submitted.

Hence, it has been brought to light that the so-called letter delivered at the 37th general meeting of the IAEA was fabricated for political purposes to debase our Republic.

Within this framework, the situation cannot be changed even if the UN spokesman tried to reverse black and white at a time when the truth of the forgery of the letter has been fully disclosed.

The people with broad views will only believe the remarks of the UN secretary general, a person in charge of the United Nations and of the letter attributed to him, not lending their ears to the unreasonable remarks of UN officials below the secretary general, regardless of what they may say.

If some officials of the IAEA Secretariat and the UN Secretariat attempt to defend themselves against the forgery case which has been fully exposed, a more revealing light will be thrown on the shady background of the case, bringing deeper disgrace to them.

The fabricated letter case gives a lesson to UN officials. This case originated from the insidious political purpose of some officials of the IAEA Secretariat.

As the situation surrounding our nuclear issue shows, some officials of the Secretariat, following the Western forces' instigation of isolating and stifling [apsal] our Republic, lost impartiality, subjectiveness, and neutrality, which are the life of the international body. Thus, they questioned our innocence on the nuclear issue with no good reason and consistently antagonized us.

The insidious act of some officials of the Secretariat has gotten to the extent that they come to make fraudulent use of the name and the authority of the UN secretary general.

The letter was forged by some officials of the UN Secretariat who joined in the plot of the insidious officials of the IAEA Secretariat who attempt to harm us. As a result, the game of delivering the letter referring to its member nation with a different name for a sinister political purpose is the first of its kind in the history of the United Nations.

It is a very serious case that casts a dark shadow over the authority of the United Nations. It is also very regrettable.

The case shows that as long as those seeking an insidious political purpose exist in international organizations, such disgraceful cases may occur again, undermining their prestige and causing a stir worldwide, and a fair solution of problems cannot be expected.

Ho Denies 'Behind-the-Scene' Contact With U.S.

SK2210010693 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2330 GMT 21 Oct 93

[By Mun Chae-chol reporting from New York]

[Text] The deadline for a regular inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] of nuclear facilities declared by North Korea is about 10 days away, and it was learned that a behind-the-scene dialogue between the United States and North Korea is being held.

Ho Chong, deputy chief of the North Korean mission to the United Nations, denied today reports that he had behind-the-scene negotiations with Quinones, official in charge of North Korean affairs at the U.S. State Department, in New York on 19 October, U.S. local time.

Asked about whether or not there was any other dimension of U.S.- North Korea working-level contact, however, Deputy Chief Ho Chong only said that he could not comment on this at this moment. He, thus, did not completely deny the behind-the-scene negotiation with the U.S. State Department.

Sources in Washington observe that given the fact that the deadline for replacing film of cameras for monitoring

North Korean nuclear facilities is at the end of this month, last-minute U.S.- North Korea negotiations are inevitable.

It was learned that considering, in particular, that UN sanctions will follow if it continues to reject the regular inspection activities by the IAEA, including the replacement of film for monitoring cameras, the North Korean side is showing flexibility in negotiations.

It was learned that the U.S. side is showing its position that if the North Korean side accepts the IAEA inspection team regular activities, it will shelve its strong measures, including the UN sanctions, and can consider resuming dialogue with the North Korean side.

Inspections Reportedly Linked to U.S. Diplomatic Ties

SK2310030593 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
23 Oct 93 p 1

[By reporter Pak Tu-sik]

[Text] It was learned on 22 October that in a recent behind-the-scene contact with the United States, North Korea conveyed its position that if the United States guarantees the establishment of diplomatic relations or measures corresponding to this, it can hold overall negotiations on the general nuclear issue, including the special inspection issue.

Diplomatic sources said that the ROK and the United States are positively examining the North Korean proposal. It was learned that North Korea had conveyed its intention to Quinonez, North Korea desk officer of the U.S. State Department, who accompanied Ackerman, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Asia-Pacific Affairs, to North Korea from 9 to 12 October. It was also learned that this was confirmed during the 21 October contact in New York between Ho Chong, deputy chief of the North Korean mission to the United Nations, and (Harvard), deputy assistant U.S. Secretary of State.

Such a proposal by North Korea is a package settlement to deal with the nuclear issue and the establishment of diplomatic relations as one matter. This is the first time that North Korea expressed its will to deal with the nuclear issue and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and North Korea by linking the two issues.

Diplomatic sources revealed that in connection with the demand by the ROK and the United States to accept the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] ad hoc inspection [imsi sachal] by late October, North Korea put forth the condition that it will accept the inspection if the inspection of some facilities is delayed [iljong sisolmule taehan yuerul chogonuro]. Therefore, it can be said that in reality North Korea has accepted the IAEA's inspection.

As a measure corresponding to this, the ROK and the United States are examining the suspension of the Team Spirit exercise. They are also examining the possibility of holding overall negotiations on various measures on North Korea, including the issue of establishing diplomatic relations, after there is some progress in discussions for the exchange of special envoys between South and North Korea and when the IAEA's ad hoc inspection is carried out.

It was learned that the United States is examining the issue of officially recognizing North Korea as a state for the time being rather than establishing diplomatic relations at once because of the U.S.' internal legal procedures.

At the 20 October parliamentary inspection of the foreign and reunification committee, in connection with the question on the government's position on the package settlement proposed by North Korea, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu answered: "We are not excluding its possibilities." Deputy Prime Minister Han Wan-sang had also expressed the same opinion at the parliamentary inspection. However, the ROK and the United States plan to turn over the North's nuclear issue to the U.N. Security Council if there is no progress in the next 2 weeks and the North Korean proposal was made simply to gain time.

Editorial Supports Resumption of Talks With U.S.

SK2210233393 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1502 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)—The International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea published a bulletin on October 14 in the month of support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The bulletin carries an editorial headlined "Who Really Wants the Settlement of Nuclear Problem on the Korean Peninsula?" and an article entitled "Month of Support to the Proposal for Founding the DCRK".

The editorial brought to light the cause of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula and the essence and reactionary nature of the anti-DPRK campaign under the cloak of the nuclear problem.

The editorial condemned the sinister political plot of some officials of the Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its recent regular General Assembly.

Saying that the nuclear problem could be solved only through the DPRK-USA talks, the editorial urged an immediate resumption of negotiations.

The bulletin called for louder voice of support to the proposal for reunification by means of confederacy and

the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation in the month of support to the DPRK founding proposal.

Russia Told To 'Mind Its Own Business' on Nuclear Issue

SK2210055693 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0533 GMT 22 Oct 93

[“Russia Must Not Talk at Random About DPRK’s ‘Nuclear Problem’ but Act With Discretion”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea today answered a question of KCNA about the joining of the Russian Federation in the machinations of Japan taking issue with the fictitious “nuclear problem” of the DPRK.

The spokesman said:

According to a report, President of the Russian Federation, Yeltsin, visiting Japan and Japanese Prime Minister Hosokawa at their talks some time ago “expressed concern” over what they called potential nuclear danger caused” by the DPRK and demanded that the DPRK “retain its qualification of membership of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT)”.

The Russian foreign minister accompanying the president, repeating the words of the Japanese side, cried that “Russia would not allow any state to withdraw from the nuclear non-proliferation system” and that the DPRK “should completely revoke the decision to withdraw from the NPT and discharge its obligations to the International Atomic Energy Agency and implement the joint declaration on the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula.”

To become a member of an international treaty and agreement or to withdraw from them is a matter pertaining to the sovereignty of each country.

Nevertheless, Japan and Russia are trying to force the DPRK to remain a member state of the NPT. This is the height of impudence beyond the elementary common sense.

Moreover, it is ridiculous of the Russian Federation to talk about the “nuclear problem” of the DPRK, while failing to properly control the nuclear weapons of the former Soviet Union.

The Russian Federation has become the target of strong protest and denunciation by the coastal countries for its creation of the danger of radioactive damages through a random dumping of nuclear wastes in the East Sea [Sea of Japan] of Korea. For it to talk this or that about the “nuclear problem” of the DPRK is unbecoming to it and this cannot be considered otherwise than an act devoid of sound thinking in any respect.

And nobody had given the Russian foreign minister the right to allow or not allow any independent state to withdraw from an international treaty or agreement.

He attempted to admonish the DPRK, arguing that acceptance of an international inspection agreed with its interests. But, without such instruction, we know better what is in our interest. So, Russia would be well advised to mind its own business, not worried about other country’s affairs.

It has become all the clearer today that the DPRK-U.S. talks is the basic way of solving the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula. Nevertheless, ignoring this, they cried for “international nuclear inspection” and “fulfilment of obligations under the treaty.” This discloses to the world that they are pursuing some insidious and dirty aim.

After the Russian president’s visit, the Japanese authority brought forward the DPRK’s “nuclear problem” again. He sought in this to justify Japan’s nuclear armament.

Today when the world is deeply worried over the ever growing danger of Japan’s conversion into a military power and nuclear armament, the Russian Federation is keeping mum and turning a blind eye to this. This fact shows that it is clinging to the unwarrantable double standard in the problem of nuclear non-proliferation.

The Russian Federation must not curry favor with others and join them in slandering another country but behave with discretion, looking straight at the trend of the times.

SOUTH KOREA

ROK, U.S. To Make Decision on Team Spirit 'Flexibly'

SK2310004193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0023 GMT
23 Oct 93

[Text] Washington, Oct. 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States will make their decision on the joint military exercise Team Spirit flexibly while watching developments on the North Korean nuclear issue, diplomatic sources said Friday.

Korean Ambassador to Washington Han Sung-su on Friday denied some press reports that the United States and South Korea have agreed to suspend the Team Spirit exercise for next year.

Talking to Korean correspondents in the U.S. capital, Han said, “(the two countries) have not made such a decision, nor do we have such a plan at present.”

The diplomatic sources said North Korea’s demand for permanent suspension of Team Spirit is unacceptable, but South Korea and the United States could positively consider suspending the exercise for next year if there is progress on the North Korean nuclear problem, they said.

Seoul and Washington are expected to discuss the question of Team Spirit at the Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) meeting scheduled for Seoul Nov. 3-4 while closely watching developments on the problem of ad hoc inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of North Korean nuclear facilities and a dialogue between South and North Korea.

Some "progressive officials" in the U.S. State Department are said to be insisting on officially announcing the suspension of Team Spirit as one of the agreed items of the SCM meeting, the sources said.

But U.S. Defense Department officials are resolutely opposed to making the decision on the exercise while the North Korean nuclear issue is deadlocked, the sources said.

Assembly Discusses Ackerman's Visit, Request for Troops

SK1810083193 Seoul YONHAP in English
0736 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—Fourteen standing committees of the National Assembly continued to hold parliamentary inspections of the administration Monday, grilling officials of their respective ministries on policies ranging from the North Korean nuclear issue to the U.S. request for dispatch of South Korean combat troops to Somalia.

At the Foreign Affairs and National Unification Committee, Chairman Rep. Chong Chae-mun announced that the committee will hold a public hearing on what to do with South Korean loans to the Soviet Union that were taken over by Russia, whose payment of interest and principal are being delayed because of economic difficulties.

The announcement came after Rep. Yi Pu-yong of the Democratic Party asked the chairman to make a decision on the issue.

Chong said, however, floor leaders of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party and the opposition Democratic Party will work out details of the public hearing, including timing, the selection of witnesses and inspection of diplomatic papers concerning the establishment of relations between the Soviet Union and South Korea.

Two opposition members of the committee also pointed out that the papers the Foreign Ministry submitted to the National Assembly with regard to the kidnapping of then opposition leader Kim Tae-chung in Tokyo 20 years ago are inadequate.

They demanded that the committee inspect all the pertinent papers on the kidnapping exchanged between the Tokyo and Seoul governments and between the Korean Embassy in Tokyo and the Foreign Ministry in Seoul.

In addition, the committee pursued the administration on what it will do with the U.S. request for Korean combat troops to be dispatched to Somalia.

The committee also asked the government's position on North Korea in the wake of the visit to Pyongyang by U.S. Congressman Gary Ackerman, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Asia-Pacific Affairs.

Specifically, committee members wanted to know whether the Seoul government knew the content of a message that might have been sent by North Korean President Kim Il-song to the U.S. Government through Ackerman.

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu replied that Kim Il-song met with Ackerman and repeated North Korea's position on the need for improvement in relations between Pyongyang and Washington and that North Korea has no intention of developing nuclear weapons.

There was no problem in the joint front of the United States and South Korea against the North and South Korea-U.S. policies are being carried out following close consultation at every stage, Han added.

With regard to the U.S. request to Seoul to send combat troops to Somalia, the lawmakers generally came out opposing dispatch. Rep. Yi U-chong, Democratic Party, went as far as to ask the government whether South Korea should think about bringing home the Army engineering corps currently working in Somalia.

The committee also asked the foreign minister about reported Russian dumping of nuclear waste in the East Sea.

IAEA Secretary General Arrives in Seoul

SK1710141193 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network
in Korean 1223 GMT 17 Oct 93

[Text] Hans Blix, secretary general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), arrived in our country this afternoon.

During a news conference held in India before leaving for the ROK today, Secretary General Hans Blix said that North Korea is on the threshold of producing nuclear weapons. Great attention is focused on his remarks. Reporter Kim Chin-su will report:

[Begin Kim Chin-su recording] IAEA Secretary General Hans Blix is visiting the ROK at a time when North Korea's nuclear issue has become a pressing one along with the apprehension that the nuclear safeguard measures may be discontinued. Thus, attention at home and abroad has focused on his visit.

As if he was aware of the attention focused on him, Secretary General Blix refrained from referring to North Korea's nuclear issue at the airport and just stressed the meaning of the symposium he will attend on the next generation nuclear reactor.

Secretary General Blix will attend the symposium tomorrow and will pay a courtesy visit to President Kim Yong-sam. It is expected that he will exchange important views with President Kim Yong-sam about North Korea's nuclear issue, including the process of the IAEA's negotiations with North Korea.

Secretary General Blix will submit the IAEA's report on the situation of North Korea's nuclear development to the United Nations next month. Before he left for the ROK, Secretary General Blix held a news conference in India regarding the situation of North Korea's nuclear development and said that it has been confirmed that plutonium is contained in [word indistinct] brought from North Korea. He said that North Korea is on the threshold of producing nuclear weapons. Thus, great attention is focused on his remarks.

In addition to Secretary General Blix, Mr. Brown, director of the Korean Affairs Department of the U.S. Department of State, arrived in Seoul. Thus, it seems that the ROK and the United States will exchange important opinions about the nuclear issue. North Korea's nuclear issue has become more pressing.

North Korea now refuses to replace supplies, including batteries and film, for the nuclear inspection equipment. Thus, the nuclear safeguard measure against North Korea will be discontinued in 2 weeks. [end recording]

Opposition Calls For Revision of Denuclearization Document

SK2310020693 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*
in English 23 Oct 93 p 2

[Text] An opposition lawmaker yesterday called for revision of the 1991 declaration on denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula so that South Korea may establish reprocessing and uranium-enriching facilities.

For the sake of peaceful and economic use of a nuclear energy, South Korea should not give up reprocessing and enriching facilities, said Rep. Pak Chan-chong, leader of the splinter Party for Political Reform.

Pak pointed that the South-North joint declaration for nuclear-free Korean Peninsula, which was signed by Seoul and Pyongyang in late 1991 under the rule of former President No Tae-u, had already become virtually invalid due to North Korea's effort to develop nuclear weapons.

Pak was echoing an earlier remark made by Kim Sichung, minister of science and technology. Minister Kim last week said he was ready to recommend that President Kim Yong-sam revise the joint declaration of denuclearization, adding that he agreed to the need for the nation to possess reprocessing facilities for peaceful and efficient use of nuclear energy. Minister Kim's remark, however, did not receive support from President Kim.

Rep. Pak made the points during the National Assembly Foreign Affairs-National Unification Committee's annual inspection of the National Unification Board (NUB).

The committee Pak sits on was one of the 11 parliamentary standing committees conducting a 20-day annual inspection of the administration that ends today.

Pak and several other committee lawmakers of rival political parties also called on the government to map out measures so that South Korea can gain a greater role in settling the North Korean nuclear program.

Reps. Yi Pu-yong, Cho Sun-sung and Yi U-chong of the opposition Democratic Party (DP) demanded that the issue of North Korean nuclear program be solved primarily through dialogue between South and North. They complained that Seoul was just relying on the dialogue between Pyongyang and Washington.

Rep. Yi Pu-yong suggested a halt of the Team Spirit, the annual South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, to help break the deadlock in inter-Korea dialogue. North Korea has consistently been calling for the halt of Team Spirit. But Seoul and Washington have agreed to continue Team Spirit unless North Korea drops nuclear program.

Rep. Pak Chong-su of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) suggested that the government prepare a three-way discussion among Seoul, Pyongyang and Washington to help settle pending issues, including North Korea's quest for nuclear weapons.

In other issues, the National Assembly Legislation-Judiciary Committee heard testimony from Kwon Yong-ho, younger brother of Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae, who is suspected of having received 50 million won from a defense contractor. Kwon reportedly returned the money after the Board of Audit and Inspection (BAI) started its probe into Yulgok Project.

The Defense Committee had called for testimony of former Defense Minister Yi Chong-ku on the irregularities in the Yulgok arms procurement program. Yi, who had previously refused to testify, is presently in jail for bribery.

In the Transportation-Communications Committee, Rep. Yi Yun-su of the DP alleged that the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) was still tapping phone calls illegally.

He said the NSP headquarters had equipment which can tap all the telephone calls in the nation, adding that a Korea Telecom official had confirmed the information.

The Construction Committee, probing the Peace Dam construction in 1987-1988 under the rule of ex-President Chon Tu-hwan, heard testimony from chief executive officers from two of the eight construction firms which participated in the dam construction.

Panel lawmakers grilled them, demanding to know why their firms were selected to build the dam and whether they gave "political money" to the Chon government.

The National Assembly, which opened a 100-day regular session Sept. 10, ends a 20-day inspection of the administration today. Six of the sixteen National Assembly standing committees are to continue inspections.

The National Assembly is to hear a policy speech from Prime Minister Hwang In-song Monday and keynote speeches from ruling DLP Chairman Kim Chong-pil and DP leader Yi Ki-tae Tuesday and Wednesday, respectively, in plenary sessions. Interpellation sessions will follow.

Defense Ministry Denies Suspension of Team Spirit Exercise

SK2210065793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0642 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 22 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Defense Ministry on Friday denied foreign press reports that Seoul and Washington have agreed to suspend their joint military exercise "Team Spirit" next year.

"This problem is expected to be discussed at the Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) in Seoul on Nov. 3-4," department spokesman Kim Yong-chol said.

But as of Friday, the two countries had not reached any agreement on the matter, he said.

Meanwhile, Han Wan-sang, the national unification minister, said Friday, "Korea and the United States have not yet finalized decision to suspend the Team Spirit exercise."

Han made the statement in a reply to a question by Rep. Pak Chan-chong, leader of the New Political Reform Party, during parliamentary inspection of government.

Another Defense Ministry official said Seoul and Washington had been discussing the problems related to Team Spirit but nothing has been decided so far.

"The basic position of the two countries is that we will discuss the Team Spirit problem after the North Korean nuclear issue is resolved," the official said, requesting anonymity.

South Korea and the United States held an SCM working-level meeting in Hawaii in August and decided to put on hold any discussion on suspension of the Team Spirit exercise until North Korea completely abandons its plans to develop nuclear weapons.

Assembly Committee Adopts Resolutions on Nuclear Issues

SK2010114993 Seoul YONHAP in English 1132 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (YONHAP)—The National Assembly Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee on Wednesday adopted two resolutions—one on North Korean nuclear issues and the other on Russia's dumping of nuclear waste into the East Sea.

In the resolution on the nuclear question involving North Korea, the Assembly committee urged Pyongyang to accept forthwith nuclear inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and fulfill its treaty obligations under the nuclear safeguards agreement.

The resolution also said the Assembly fully supports the measures taken by the IAEA and the United Nations Security Council with respect to the North Korean nuclear issues.

The other resolution on Russia's nuclear waste dumping demanded that Russia stop dumping nuclear waste into the East Sea, aware that the dumping not only violates international agreements but also has a serious effect on the sea ecological system and environment of the East Sea and nearby coastal areas.

The adopted resolutions will be referred to the National Assembly plenary session for review and adoption.

THAILAND

Official Reiterates 'No Policy' of Sending Workers to Libya

BK3010050293 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] Thailand has no policy to send workers to work in chemical weapons factories in Libya. Secretary General of the National Security Council General Charan Kunlwanit made the statement following a report by the United States saying that three Thai companies have sent some 200 Thai workers to work in Libya's weapons factories.

Gen. Charan said an investigation will be made into the case to find out how these workers travelled to Libya. To reaffirm that Thailand will not support Thai workers to work in weapons production factories as the country's policy is based on humanitarian grounds, Gen. Charan said Thailand is in the process of amending a law in line with the world convention on nonproliferation of chemical arms.

Spokesman Reiterates Stance Against Chemical Work in Libya

*BK2710014193 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
27 Oct 93 p 3*

[Text] Thailand yesterday emphasised that it had taken action against three Thai companies said by the United States to be linked to the production of chemical weapons in Libya.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said the Thai Government stood against the production of chemical weapons and was a party to the treaty signed in January this year that banned such production.

Thailand had never supported and in fact prohibited the placement of Thai workers in chemical weapons factories, he said.

The spokesman made the statements following reports, attributed to the New York Times, that Thai companies are building a series of tunnels in Libya that are to be used in the production and storage of chemical weapons.

According to Agence France Presse, the daily quoted US and Thai officials in Bangkok as saying that at least three

Thai companies were linked to the Tarhuna project 64 kilometres southeast of Tripoli.

The report identified the companies as W and M Co and two job placement agencies that supply Thai workers to foreign construction sites.

According to the report, the owner of W and M Co was quickly released after being arrested last week, and said in an interview that he would continue doing business in Libya.

Mr Sakthip said Thailand had arrested the owner of W and M Co on October 14 on charges of illegal placement of workers. Four other people were arrested on October 1 at another job placement agency on the same charge, while a third job placement agency had its operating licence withdrawn on September 22.

The three companies were responsible for sending 200 Thai workers to Libya.

The ministry spokesman noted that Deputy Premier Amnuai Wirawan had spelled out Thailand's stand against chemical weapons production during a meeting with US Vice-President Al Gore on October 8.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

Muslims Use Poisonous Gas Against Serbs

Attack in Zvornik Area

LD2110215393 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2131 GMT 21 Oct 93

[“Pool” item]

[Text] Zvornik, October 21 (TANJUG)—Muslim forces on Thursday again used chlorine poisonous gas in attacks on Bosnian Serb positions in the area of Zvornik, TANJUG's correspondent learned from sources in the Bosnian Serb local command.

In an attack launched at 10 A.M. on Thursday on Serb positions some 15 kilometres north-west of Zvornik, Muslims fired tens of mortar shells, at least 25 of which released poisonous gas, said the sources.

The Muslim side had used poisonous gases several times already in the area of Zvornik, despite the fact that such weapons are banned by international conventions.

In Thursday's attack, however, they fired more shells with poisonous gas than on all earlier occasions.

United Nations military observers have personally established the breach of the international conventions, said the sources and added that they expected the observers to soon inform the U.N. about the Muslims' use of poisonous gases against Serbs.

Last week, Muslims fired on Serbs in the Zvornik area ten 120-mm mortar shells containing chlorine and ammonia produced in the chemical complex in Tuzla, a Muslim enclave north-west of Zvornik.

Bosnian Croats have also repeatedly reported the Muslims' use of poisonous gases against Croat units.

Muslims Admit Using CW

LD2310072693 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0339 GMT 23 Oct 93

[“Pool” item]

[Text] New York Oct 22 (TANJUG)—Bosnian Moslems have admitted that they are using chemical weapons in the war in the former Yugoslav republic, the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the former Yugoslavia has said in a report submitted to the Security Council president.

The report, dated October 20, said the commander of the Tuzla-based 216th Brigade admitted that Bosnian Moslem forces had been using chemical weapons against Bosnian Serbs in order to ‘prove the capability of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army.’

Joe Sills, spokesman for the U.N. secretary-general, said he had heard about the report but knew no details.

On Thursday, the Bosnian Serb Army Command in Zvornik accused Moslem forces of using mortar shells filled with chlorine in their attacks on Bosnian Serbs positions around the town.

The command said that U.N. military observers had inspected the area and seen for themselves that the Serb allegations were true.

Bosnian Croats have also warned that Moslem forces are using war gases.

Attack in Vogosca Area

AU2710162193 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network
in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Srpko Djukic report from Ilijas]

[Text] Unable to achieve anything militarily significant in their war against the Serbs and the Croats, the Muslims in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina are using banned chemical agents. It is known for certain that during the last shelling of Vogosca, some shells, particularly the ones that landed on the kindergarten and the apartment belonging to a pensioner, contained dangerous toxic substances from the family of choking gases.

Since several residents also requested help in the local medical center, the UN Protection Force was asked to investigate.

HUNGARY

Minister on Weapons of Mass Destruction, NATO Membership

LD2010092493 Budapest MTI in English
0853 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] New York, October 20 (MTI)—In its foreign policy, the Hungarian Government lays special emphasis on the limitation and elimination of weapons of mass destruction, Hungarian Deputy State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Janos Herman said in the first committee of the UN General Assembly in New York on Tuesday.

Although there are still some unsettled conflicts, and new sources of danger may also emerge, there have been some advances in international security and arms control strengthening, Herman said.

The deputy state secretary emphasized the need for the Start II agreement to be ratified as soon as possible, and adjusted to the situation which has emerged since disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Praising an agreement on the ban of chemical weapons, Herman pressed for a similar breakthrough in the field of biological warfare.

Speaking on Central and East Europe, Herman referred to the economic and social tensions which accompany transformation and may underline the process of democratic development.

The deputy state secretary noted that under such circumstances, there is a pressing need for a comprehensive approach to security. He called for the establishment of a collective system of European security in which the United Nations, the CSCE forums, the Council of Europe and the institutions of Euro-Atlantic cooperation would play a role.

Herman emphasized NATO's importance in guaranteeing security, and confirmed Hungary's intentions of joining the alliance.

He stressed that Hungary was prepared to play a more active role in UN and NATO peace-keeping. Pending its financial resources, it could begin next year training soldiers for this purpose.

[Budapest Kossuth Radio in Hungarian at 0800 GMT on 20 October carries the following related report: "Hungary would like to join NATO even though several Western leaders have been cautious with regard to extending NATO over the past weeks, following the Russian president's letter. Janos Herman, Hungarian deputy state secretary of foreign affairs, told a committee of the UN General Assembly that there is an imperative need for an overall approach to the security issue. A collective European security system should be established in which the UN, as well as the CSCE forums, the Council of Europe, and institutions of Euro-Atlantic cooperation, has a role."]

Temporary Nuclear Fuel Rods Store Planned

LD2610191193 Budapest MTI in English
1808 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI)—A temporary store for used fuel rods will start to be built at the nuclear power plant in Paks, central Hungary, May next year. The facility will start operation in March 1995, the power plant's director-general, Erno Petz, told reporters in the village dunaszentbenedek near Paks on Tuesday.

Petz said fuel rods still come from Russia and return when used.

To solve recent transport problems, the Paks management agreed with Russia and Ukraine that trains carrying used fuel rods can pass through Ukraine, with Russia guaranteeing to take them back.

Two trains which left Paks for Russia last year reached their destination only with considerable delays after lengthy talks.

Petz said the temporary store would be built for 40-50 years on the British model, which had been a success for more than 10 years.

Experts worldwide hope to solve problem of the final storage of used nuclear fuel in the next few decades, he added.

SLOVAKIA

Economy Ministry Signs Nuclear Energy Agreement With Russia

AU2710204193 Bratislava REPUBLIKA in Slovak
23 Oct 93 p 1

[TA SR report: "Russia Takes Over Commitments; What To Do With Radioactive Waste?"]

[Text] Bratislava—Approximately 55 percent of electricity in Slovakia is generated by the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power plant. For the time being, spent fuel is being stored in an intermediary nuclear fuel depository located on the power plant's premises.

Imrich Szitas, director of the [Slovak Economy Ministry's] section for basic branches, said that the embassy of the Russian Federation in the Slovak Republic has declared itself the successor state to the agreements concluded between the former USSR and the former CSSR regarding cooperation in the construction of nuclear power stations. Those agreements contain, among other things, the commitment to take over spent nuclear fuel from these power stations.

In view of these facts, the Ministry of Atomic Energy of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic have signed the "Agreement on Cooperation in the Sphere of Nuclear Energy." The "Agreement on Cooperation in the Sphere of Transporting Nuclear Fuel Across the Territory of Ukraine" was signed simultaneously by the Governments of the Russian Federation, Ukraine, and the Slovak Republic.

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Rio Group Calls for End to Nuclear Testing

PY1610212093 Madrid EFE in Spanish
1923 GMT 16 Oct 93

[“Complete text of the Declaration of Santiago”—EFE headline]

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 16 Oct (EFE)—The chiefs of state and government of the countries that belong to the permanent mechanism of consultation and political coordination called the Rio Group held their seventh summit in Santiago, Chile on 15 and 16 October 1993, and approved the following declaration: [passage omitted]

We commit ourselves to the cooperative efforts to bring about international peace and security. We thus believe that the huge funds allocated to purchase arms should be used to fuel efforts toward peace and development. We also call for an end to nuclear tests through a multilateral negotiated treaty that would totally ban such tests as well as the possession, use, or threat of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction. We draw attention to the example that Latin America and the Caribbean are setting for the world, through the Mendoza and Cartagena agreements, to give up weapons of mass destruction, the significant progress attained in the full implementation of the Tlatelolco Treaty, and the total compliance with the terms of the Convention on Chemical Weapons. [passage omitted]

BRAZIL

President's Indecision on Nuclear Power Plant Criticized

PY1910170193 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Oct 93 p A3

[Editorial from the “Notes and Information” page: “Throwing Money Away”]

[Text] The German Government is bewildered by Brazil. After a lot of work, the Brazilian Government managed to obtain a German loan worth \$281 million, duly guaranteed against every risk. With a further \$437 million transferred from the Angra-3 nuclear power plant project, that loan would make it possible to conclude the Angra-2 power plant by 1998. Brazil was to have contributed some \$700 million over five or six years. It would not have been difficult to obtain this money because Furnas [Furnas Electric Power Plants, Inc.] has been spending \$360 million per year on storing and maintaining the equipment since the project stalled in 1988. Furthermore, Angra-2 is irreversible because all the equipment—80 percent of which is already in Brazil—was purchased by 1975, and 67 percent of the infrastructure is finished. Yet another consideration that makes Angra-2 irreversible is the fact that \$4.1 billion

has already been spent on it and the \$1.2 billion required to finish the project is available. Finally, Angra-2 would provide 1,200,000 kilowatts that will be needed in 1998.

Taking all this into account, why has not the work begun since there are funds to go ahead with the project? That is the mystery. Nobody knows why. There are reports that President Itamar Franco first agreed to take the German loan and then backtracked at the last minute and decided to think some more on whether to conclude the project—even though he led the German foreign minister who visited Brasilia to believe that he will resume the project. It has also been reported that President Franco got upset with the president of Furnas and with Mines and Energy Minister Paulino Cicero who expedited the loan and even agreed to travel to Germany, perhaps without asking for permission first. The president canceled everything. The loan agreement has not been signed in Bonn. The bewilderment of the Germans is not half as great as it would have been if they had not already learned to distrust Brazil.

The Angra-2 project stalled in 1988 and has been the target ever since of a veritable display of indecision which costs Brazil \$360 million per year. Using this money and the loan obtained by the German Government, Angra-2 could have begun producing electricity years ago, paying back its absurd cost of \$5.3 billion which makes it the most expensive nuclear power plant in the world.

The truth is that Angra-2 should never have been designed, nor should the country have signed the megolomaniacal nuclear accord with Germany. Once started, however, the power plant should have been concluded unless the country wants to throw away \$4.1 billion and keep paying the interest on it.

President Franco should make up his mind fast because his indecision—yet another example—is costing the country at least \$1 million per day.

PERU

Editorial Examines China's Motives in Nuclear Test

94SM0064Z Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish
7 Oct 93 p A2

[Text] The Beijing regime's decision to renew nuclear testing revives a delicate issue on which, until now, it was thought that consensus had been achieved: that of the nuclear moratorium and world security that, in the end, involves as important a value as peace.

According to what the Chinese Government announced in an official communique, “On 5 October (the day before yesterday) China carried out an underground nuclear test” in the northwestern area of the country. Its effects were also verified at nuclear and seismic stations in Hong Kong, London, and the United States, whose governments have expressed their concern. Moreover,

Washington immediately announced that, in reprisal, it would renew nuclear testing next year, which is also of concern.

It is currently impossible to predict how far the Chinese Government, whose true motivations are difficult to understand, will go in such a negative and pressured situation.

What is clear is that, since the end of the Cold War, which marked a turning point on a whole epoch of world tension based on the nuclear power of two irreconcilable ideologies, it was thought that the situation would give way to a new order, characterized specifically by the peace sign.

Thus several initiatives were launched, tending to strengthen both the United Nations Organization in its role as guarantor and promoter of peace and democracy, and the nuclear disarmament talks and treaties.

In this latest area is President Bill Clinton's proposal—announced only three months ago—that the governments of the world's nuclear powers undertake two things: a one-year moratorium on nuclear testing; and suspension of their nuclear proliferation projects. Requests that, until now, had been agreed to in countries such as France and Great Britain, as well as Yeltsin's Russia.

In this context the Chinese nuclear test the day before yesterday appears out of place. And one understands the Beijing Government's argument even less, that it was merely a "self-defense" procedure. Against whom and why does a nuclear power like China, with veto power in the UN Security Council, have to defend itself?

It is also contradictory that the Chinese Government has indicated that it will continue to carry out these tests, so long as it does not sign the "international treaty prohibiting nuclear testing." In the face of this, it is relevant to ask how one can arrive at a formal agreement if they reject a one-year moratorium, which seeks precisely that objective.

For all that, the real causes of the Chinese decision appear to be in other directions. On the one hand, it is possible that what it is trying to do is make a show as a world power, dismissing a request from a greater world power, which until now has been recognized as the United States.

On the other hand, it is worthwhile to ask whether, given the simultaneous holding of negotiations between Beijing and Hong Kong, the nuclear test might be an intimidation maneuver to eliminate any possibility of renegotiating—as Hong Kong is requesting—the transfer of the current British dominion of Hong Kong to the Chinese mainland.

In either case, however, this renewal of nuclear testing by mainland China is also irresponsible, because it could again revive an arms race whose consequences would be regrettable from any point of view.

Not simply because, and this is the main thing, it would signal a return to a precarious world balance, in which peace, and even survival of the human species, might depend upon the judgement of a few. Moreover, there is limited room for ideological pretexts, since the Chinese economy opened itself up to capitalism several years ago, with clear success.

Also, because it would be regrettable that from now on the little that the First World currently allocates in international aid and cooperation would no longer be allocated to conquering poverty and the enormous North-South gap, but rather to feeding a useless arms race.

Because of all that, before this nefarious trend is resumed, it is necessary and urgent that the international community unanimously express its rejection of it; and that a more appropriate and realistic case be made for coming to an international nuclear disarmament agreement. International diplomacy must act, with all the legal weapons at its disposal, to prevent the return of the "balance of fear" that nuclear proliferation would mean.

EGYPT

Delegation to Arms Control Talks Leaves for Moscow

NC0211114293 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1020 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA)—An Egyptian delegation led by Ambassador Nabil Fahmi, political adviser to Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa, left Cairo for Moscow this morning to attend the meeting of the working committee on arms control within the framework of the multilateral talks. The committee, which will open its meeting tomorrow, will discuss arms control and creating a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East.

INDIA

Rao Asserts Missile Program To Continue

93WP0256A Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA
in English 19 Aug 93 pp 1, 6

[Text] New Delhi, Aug. 18—The Prime Minister, Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, today asserted that India will go ahead with its missile and space programme, notwithstanding pressure being brought under the garb of the missile technology control regime (MTCR), reports PTI.

"Comments notwithstanding, 'Agni' and 'Prithvi' (missile) programmes are going ahead quietly," Mr Rao said, adding that likewise, India was proceeding with the development of cryogenic technology for the country's space programme.

"There need be no apprehension or worry on this score," the Prime Minister told the Rajya Sabha in reply to a calling attention motion on the cryogenic deal with the Russian space firm, Glavkosmos.

He said that the doors on the deal had not been closed and that negotiations were continuing with the Russians.

Mr Rao said India had made it clear that it would not succumb to pressures, citing MTCR and the nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT), both of which were neither non-discriminatory nor universal.

Mr Rao said that India's space programme was continuing as per schedule and that the launch of INSAT-2C, 2D and 2E would take place as slated in mid-1995, '96 and mid-1997 through launch services abroad.

He said that global tenders had already been floated and response received from China, United States, a joint bid by France and Australia and also Russia.

Regarding the launch of geosynchronous satellite launch vehicle (GSLV), which was to be completed by mid-1995 with the Russian technology transfer of cryogenic engines, he said even if the agreement did not come

through, the delay in the programme would not be more than two years as the country was working on indigenous technology.

On persistent queries from the members, as to why India was not turning to China for the cryogenic technology, the Prime Minister said, "We are prepared to co-operate with other countries."

He said India and China had come much closer and were on the "same wavelength" as far as perceptions regarding affinity between developing countries were concerned.

In reply to questions from members whether India had taken up the issue of U.S. embargo on ISRO and Glavkosmos under MTCR, the Prime Minister said wide-ranging discussions had been held with American authorities in June this year.

"The Americans told us they were ready to waive the sanctions if we forego import of cryogenic engines from the Russians," he said but did not elaborate.

Mr Rao said India had not invoked the arbitration clause as there was an ongoing co-operation programme with Russia in a variety of fields, including defence.

"We should do nothing to slow down or adversely affect this co-operation, as any slowing down would put us at a disadvantage," he added.

The Prime Minister said India had not succumbed to pressure on NPT and "we are not going to sign, particularly when it is going to come up for review next year."

Mr Rao said India had submitted as early as in 1988, a comprehensive alternative proposal to NPT which was non-discriminatory and universal.

He also said the technology that was being acquired was not relevant to any weapon system, and that this had been admitted even by U.S. authorities.

Meanwhile, the acting Russian representative to the U.N. conference on disarmament, Mr Valery Zemskov, has said that his country was prepared to join the western accord to limit the spread of missile technology, provided the west lifted its "discriminatory practices."

Russia was recently pressured by the U.S. to suspend its agreement to deliver cryogenic engines and engine technology to India.

The Americans argued that it violated the missile technology control regime (MTCR), though none of the other signatories raised the issue with the Russians.

Mr Zemskov said in Geneva yesterday, "we are now seriously examining the possibility of our participation in the MTCR. We fairly expect that the discriminatory measures impeding Russia's access to the world market of space services will be removed."

Second Radioactive Source Retrieved From River in Madras

*BK2110133393 Delhi All India Radio Network
in English 1230 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] In Tamil Nadu, one more radioactive source thrown into the Cooum River in Madras was retrieved this afternoon. The chairman of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, Dr. A. Gopalakrishnan, told newsmen that it has been fully tested for any leakage and was found to be intact. With this, two of the three radioactive sources thrown into the river by some employees of a firm engaged in logging operations for the ONGC [Oil and Natural Gas Commission] have been recovered. Around-the-clock search is continuing to retrieve the third.

Delegate Urges Freeze on Nuclear Weapons Production

*BK2610091893 Delhi All India Radio Network
in English 0830 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] India has called for an immediate freeze on production of nuclear weapons and fissile materials for weapons purposes by the nuclear weapons countries. Speaking at the UN General Assembly in New York yesterday, the leader of the Indian delegation, Mr. M.M. Jacob, said elimination of nuclear weapons needs to be formalized as a multilateral commitment. He said this is part of the comprehensive and global ban on nuclear weapons that India has been appealing for more than a decade.

Official Calls NPT 'Discriminatory'

*BK2110045193 Delhi All India Radio Network
in English 0245 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] India today made it clear that it is opposed to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] as it is discriminatory. Speaking at the interparliamentary conference on North-South dialogue for global prosperity at the Canadian capital Ottawa, the Indian delegate, Mr. Manishankar Iyer, said the NPT does not provide for (?vertical) nonproliferation. He said the NPT does not aim at the elimination of all nuclear weapons in the world. The conference later appointed Mr. Manishankar Iyer as a member of the drafting committee. The committee will prepare the draft final document in the light of the debate on different subjects at the conference.

Mr. P. Upendra, MP, is leading the Indian delegation.

Delhi Engages in Active Nuclear Diplomacy

*94WP0012A Madras THE HINDU in English
16 Sep 93 p 9*

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Sep—For the first time in its experience, India has been placed in the role of engaging in active nuclear diplomacy not concerning its own status in the atomic field, and quite apart from the

general Indian advocacy of comprehensive nuclear disarmament worldwide. The difficulties in sustaining this role cannot easily be brushed aside.

This country's position on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has thrust it into the company of those seeking to disentangle the nuclear conundrum on the Korean peninsula. The recent visit of the Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, to South Korea served to underline that responsibility, even if it is far less extensive than that of the nuclear weapons powers that are also permanent members of the Security Council.

In Seoul, President Kim Young-Sam urged Mr Rao to take constructive steps in the IAEA forum to dissuade North Korea (DPRK) from making nuclear weapons. This sentiment was widely propagated in the South Korean media. South Korea (ROK) believes that a decision by Pyongyang to go nuclear would trigger an atomic weapons race in East Asia which would have the effect of complicating the international strategic balance, besides severely prejudicing the rapid economic development of the region, and endangering its own security.

ROK also believes that if there was a slightest whiff of DPRK producing the bomb, Japan would make a race for nuclear weaponry, disregarding American pressure. In those circumstances, Seoul argues, it would be impossible for it to resist joining the spree, given its emotional distrust of Tokyo as earlier in this century Japan was the colonial power in Korea.

Seoul has let it be known that if Pyongyang cannot be restrained at the IAEA level, ROK would actively push the matter to be taken to the Security Council where with the help of Western powers South Korea would seek economic sanctions against the North. India's assistance has been sought to sort out matters at the IAEA itself.

On September 21, the IAEA Board is scheduled to consider a report of its inspectors on DPRK's nuclear conduct with specific reference to its adherence to application of safeguards at its nuclear installations.

DPRK Threat

DPRK and ROK had signed an agreement on de-nuclearization. This was regarded as a positive development by India as it promised to end the nuclear question on the Korean peninsula in course of time. But matters were complicated when Pyongyang threatened to pull out of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT) last March following DPRK allegations that under the U.S. instigation the IAEA had ceased to play an impartial role in insisting on inspecting two nuclear installations in DPRK.

The standoff prevailed until international efforts, especially the first ever U.S.-North Korea direct dialogue, persuaded Pyongyang to suspend the coming into effect of its decision to quit the NPT. The DPRK decision to withdraw from the NPT is still in suspension, and

Pyongyang has returned to the talking table though there are still occasional hiccups. India is likely to stress this at the IAEA Board in an effort to dissuade any other members from seeking to move the scene to the Security Council.

Beyond this, India is perhaps not yet sure how best to go about the nuclear diplomacy relating to the Korean peninsula. A few months ago, this country had told Pyongyang bilaterally that having signed the NPT and the safeguards agreement, it should discharge its obligations under those arrangements. ROK appreciated this. The DPRK itself was not put out because at the IAEA Board this country clearly spoke of the right to exit provided in the NPT, although it endorsed a non-voting resolution that Pyongyang should fulfill its obligations as a voluntary NPT signatory.

Until now India has been able to balance two somewhat contradictory objectives: while not being a NPT signatory giving the impression of being against nuclear proliferation at the practical level by urging DPRK to discharge its obligations under the NPT while not going along with precedent-setting U.N. Security Council actions on the issues of nuclear proliferation.

But the delicacy of the diplomacy involved can become accentuated if the Western powers insist on pushing DPRK towards the Security Council and economic sanctions, if only to tell the world that quitting the NPT is not as easy as it may sound.

Tarapur Symbolized Independence, Indigenization

Conforms to Delhi Policy

94WP0013A Madras *THE HINDU* in English
14 Sep 93 p 1

[Article by C. Raja Mohan: "India's Principled Decision on Tarapur"]

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Sep—The Government has taken a firm stand on Tarapur, and refused to bow to American and French pressure on the nuclear issue. In a decision that is mature and in full conformity with its traditional nuclear policy, New Delhi has decided to demonstrate its technological independence as well as its genuine commitment to nuclear non-proliferation. In a note sent to the U.S. Government a few days ago, New Delhi has reiterated its right to reprocess the spent fuel from the Tarapur power station and communicated the decision to use the extracted plutonium to keep the plant running if there is no outside supply of enriched uranium fuel. The decision reflects complete confidence in the technological ability of the Indian atomic energy establishment.

But Safeguards To Continue

At the same time, New Delhi has also communicated to Washington its decision to keep the Tarapur power plant under international safeguards for the full 365 days after the expiry of the Indo-U.S. agreement on

Tarapur on October 23. India is under no legal obligation to continue the safeguards, administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency, after the lapse of the agreement. But in a demonstration of good faith and the enduring Indian commitment to use the Tarapur plant and its fuel only for peaceful purposes, New Delhi has decided to let the safeguards continue at least for one year. India has also formally communicated to the IAEA its decisions on Tarapur.

The framework the Indian Government has adopted on Tarapur is both courageous and principled. To those in the West who had hoped to use the fuel supply to Tarapur as a lever to force changes in India's nuclear policy, the decision sends a clear message that Delhi cannot be coerced. India has the technological ability and the political resolve to stand its ground.

For almost two decades, the question of Tarapur had become a symbolic non-proliferation football between India and the U.S. India has scrupulously abided by the terms of the agreement on the Tarapur power station bought from the U.S. in 1963. Under the 1963 agreement on Tarapur, that had a duration of 30 years, the U.S. was obliged to supply enriched uranium fuel for Tarapur. The agreement also envisaged that India could extract plutonium from the spent fuel and recycle it in the Tarapur plant, on a joint determination by the two sides. But since the late 1970s, the U.S. has brought in a whole lot of extraneous considerations, held back on its contractual obligation to supply enriched uranium fuel, and sought to apply its new non-proliferation laws retroactively on Tarapur. The American demands for bringing the entire Indian nuclear program under safeguards, the so-called "full-scope" regime of the IAEA, was unacceptable to India. On the reprocessing issue, although India duly submitted its plans for recycling plutonium, the U.S. has attempted to use the clause on "joint determination" as a veto over India's plutonium policy.

In the early 1980s, two sides defused the problem by bringing in France as the nuclear supplier for Tarapur. The move helped to keep the plant running, while postponing the Indo-U.S. legal dispute over reprocessing of the Tarapur spent fuel. This sensible compromise has unravelled with the recent French decision not to supply fuel for Tarapur, unless India accepted the full-scope safeguards of the IAEA.

Three Options

That had left India with only three options: to shut down the plant once the current stockpiles of enriched uranium run out; find an alternative supplier of enriched uranium; or use the indigenously developed plutonium fuel for the plant. Shutting down the plant will adversely affect the power supply position in the western Indian region. China is a possible supplier of enriched uranium; but that could require nuclear cooperation between India and China.

The third option requires the reprocessing of the spent fuel from Tarapur. This precisely is the decision India has communicated to the IAEA and the U.S. The U.S., however, claims that India cannot recycle plutonium without American consent. India, however, is on strong legal ground. The expiry of the agreement leaves India free to dispose of the spent fuel from Tarapur as it sees fit.

Room for Compromise

The Indian decision is unlikely to please Washington. But it leaves enough room for a compromise, if the U.S. sheds its non-proliferation fundamentalism and approaches the issue in a pragmatic way. The current crisis on Tarapur could have been avoided if the U.S. and France had allowed continued French fuel supplies to Tarapur. Although the French nuclear export policy had changed in the early 1990s, the Tarapur agreement could have been grandfathered from the new guidelines.

A second option for the U.S. is to resume its role as fuel supplier for Tarapur. This could require a Presidential waiver to the current American laws on non-proliferation to permit nuclear exports to India. Although there may be significant Congressional opposition to such a move, it is not impossible to achieve this as part of a larger Indo-U.S. political understanding.

The principled Indian decision on Tarapur shifts the action now to Washington. India is prepared to consider any proposal that would allow the continued operation of the plant within the framework of its time-tested nuclear policy. It is now entirely up to the U.S. to come up with ideas for a reasonable compromise that could end the long-running Indo-U.S. tangle over Tarapur.

New Fuel Pays Off

94WP0013B Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA
in English 17 Sep 93 p 7

[Article by N. Suresh]

[Text] New Delhi, 16 Sep—The painstaking efforts of India's nuclear scientists and their 10-year endeavor to develop a new fuel to the imported, Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) has paid off.

This fuel will hold the key to the continued operation of the two reactors at Tarapur without foreign help for at least another decade. The indigenous fuel, a mixture of oxides of uranium and plutonium, called MOX, was developed anticipating problems in the supply of LEU imported from the U.S. until 1983 and since then from France.

The US stopped supply to the plant built by an American company after India's testing of a nuclear device at Pokhran in 1974. France stepped in to fill the breach until the expiry of the original contract on October 23, 1993.

The Tarapur plants were an exceptional case as they were the only units using LEU as fuel. The advantage of such a reactor was that it can use ordinary water as moderator and coolant and there was no need to make radioactive heavy water.

However, after gaining the experience in running complex nuclear reactors, the Department of Atomic Energy decided to design more advanced versions which will not be dependent on imported fuel. Another reason was to avoid the complicated technology involved in enriching naturally occurring uranium. The solution was to use pressurized heavy water reactors (PHWRs) which can be run with natural uranium. After mastering the technology of PHWRs, the seven new reactors built after Tarapur were based on the new design. PHWRs have become the mainstay of the country's nuclear program and at least seven more, based on this technology are being set up.

Enriched uranium has two to three percent of uranium-235, an isotope which can undergo fission (split into two smaller fragments to produce sufficient heat during a chemical reaction). The rest is made up of non-fissile uranium-238 isotope. Heat generated in this manner is used to run a turbine to generate steam which in turn operates a turbine that produces electricity as in a coal-fired thermal power plant.

On the other hand, natural uranium has only 0.7 percent of the fissile isotope U-235. In a reactor, when bombarded with neutrons, the non-fissile U-238 absorbs them and is converted into plutonium-239 which is as good as fissile U-235. In fact, nearly one-fourth of the power generated in a light water reactor is due to the fission of plutonium-239.

Even the spent fuel has some uranium-235 isotopes left and can be recycled theoretically for use again. The uranium-235 content in the spent fuel from LWRs is approximately one-third of the original value but in PHWRs it is less than one-fifth of the initial content. So while the fuel from LWRs can be easily reprocessed it is not worthwhile to do so for PHWRs.

Instead, plutonium-239 can be extracted from the spent fuel and converted into ceramic oxide and then mixed with natural or depleted uranium oxide. Both have roughly the same amount of uranium-235 isotope. This mixture is called MOX and is used in the form of pellets.

To facilitate this, India has set up a reprocessing plant at the Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC), Bombay. The MOX fuel has been tried out in reactors by substituting one-fourth of natural uranium. In fact, the two Tarapur reactors can be run wholly with MOX.

But to do so, the fuel-handling facilities will have to be strengthened to deal with the slightly hazardous MOX, due to the presence of plutonium. This will increase the cost of power generation.

Considering, the need for the crucial 320 MW of electricity in the industrialized western region and Bombay, it is worth the effort. Moreover, MOX is the fuel for the future and the experience will be useful to India's nuclear scientists.

Policy Implications of Launch Vehicle Examined

94WP00094 Madras *THE HINDU* in English
11 Sep 93 p 8

[Article by N. Gopal Raj]

[Text] The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle, India's largest and most powerful launcher so far, is a triumph for indigenous development in the face of U.S. embargoes. But after the launch (scheduled for later this month), and more so if it is successful, India can expect heightened international pressure on it to conform to missile control and non-proliferation protocols.

The dividing line between a peaceful launch vehicle program and a far from peaceful missile program is often thin. The international community, especially the U.S., is going to view PSLV as conferring ICBM capability on India. The PSLV's first stage, one of the world's largest solid motors, is going to be the focus of much international concern, especially because the first stage of India's first launch vehicle (the SLV-3) was used for the Agni missile.

It would be futile to deny that India now has the technological capability to develop ICBMs, even fully solid ICBMs. Modern ICBMs use all solid stages so that they can be fired instantly, unlike those with liquid engines which involve delays to fill the propellant. India's neighbors and many other countries, including the U.S. and possibly even Russia, are going to be uneasy about a potential threat from India.

The Government of India will have to address these fears squarely and logically, possibly by giving binding guarantees of some sort against diversion of capabilities developed by its space program for missile projects. It cannot afford to duck the issue by reiterating, as it usually does, the peaceful nature of the space program and the purity of its motives. If it does, it will serve to increase the existing international suspicions of Indian intentions and invite a determined effort by the U.S. and other countries to halt the launch vehicle program itself. The recent experience with trying to get cryogenic engine technology from Russia ought to serve as a warning. It will be a pity if India's genuinely peaceful launch vehicle program, the most advanced in the developing world, gets scuttled through the Government's ineptitude.

The Indian Space Research Organization can expect further restrictions on purchases of launch vehicle-related materials and components. If hitherto only the U.S. has embargoed such sales to the ISRO, after the PSLV launch the European nations too may join in. Press reports point out that separate but identical demarcations have recently been given by the U.S., Britain,

France, Germany, Japan, Canada, Italy and Australia to the Government of India "urging" it to stop production of fissile materials, to place all its nuclear facilities under full-scope safeguards, stop its fast breeder reactor project, stop development of the Agni and halt deployment of the Prithvi battlefield support missile. There was an implicit threat that if India did not heed this "urging," assistance from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank could stop. Similar coordinated action to retard, if not halt, the launch vehicle program has to be anticipated.

While the Government of India sorts out these issues (hopefully, without further delay), the ISRO will have to anticipate the restrictions likely on purchases from abroad and take immediate action for indigenization. The PSLV having survived the U.S. embargoes is evidence that such advanced action is necessary and possible. But the PSLV saga also shows that lead times of 5 to 10 years are often necessary for indigenization efforts in critical areas to bear fruit. With such lead times being involved, the ISRO has missed the bus several times recently by its failure to anticipate events. It was, for instance, only last year that steps were initiated for the indigenous production of integrated circuits required by the space program. The singularly inept handling of the acquisition of cryogenic technology seems to indicate that the ISRO has lost much of its ability to foresee and forestall events. It is high time the Government and the ISRO reviewed the causes for its recent failures and made appropriate changes in management procedures. Without such changes, the chances of the launch vehicle program surviving in the face of international pressures are bleak.

Under the chairmanship of Dr Satish Dhawan, most of the vital decisions were left to the individual centers and work groups actually involved in technology development. Dissent was not seen as a threat to the organization, but was used to sift through alternative strategies and identify pitfalls. While the ISRO headquarters laid down the overall policy guidelines, the way to achieve those goals was decided at the center level after intense multi-tier discussions among the work groups. Thus the collective wisdom of the organization was brought to bear on the technological challenges that had to be faced in recent times, however, the autonomy of the centers and work groups appears to have been severely eroded, and far too much of the decision-making concentrated at the ISRO headquarters. The headquarters cannot be expected to have the in-depth grasp of technological details that the work groups possess after years of hands-on experience. Much of the recent failures in the ISRO in anticipating events is probably due to the concentration of the decision-making in the hands of a few. No matter how brilliant they may be individually, these decision-makers at the headquarters too are human and fallible on occasion. When the stakes are so high and the consequences of a single error in judgment so enormous, it would be much wiser to decentralize the decision-making process.

The saga of the PSLV shows the benefits of relying on the collective wisdom of the entire organization instead of leaving the entire weight of decision-making on any one individual or just a few. Long before the PSLV was conceived, the ISRO had recognized the need to have advanced turbopump-based liquid engine technology. When the French company, SEP (Societe Europeene de Propulsion) approached the ISRO with an offer of collaboration on the Viking engine it was developing for the Ariane launch vehicle, the ISRO promptly accepted it. In return for providing engineers to work at the SEP and the supply of 7,000 pressure transducers, the ISRO got the complete technology for the Viking engine even before the PSLV project was approved in 1983. The Vikas engine, the Indian derivative of the Viking, powers the second stage of the PSLV.

Similarly, once the decision was taken to use maraging steel for the PSLV's first stage motor casing (in order to save weight), the public sector Midhani in Hyderabad was asked to develop the technology for indigenous production of the alloy. Maraging steel cannot be imported from abroad because of its strategic applications, including for high speed ultracentrifuges used in uranium enrichment. Simultaneously, the ISRO got to work overcoming the problems in fabricating the motor casing out of maraging steel. The technology for this was later transferred to Larsen and Toubro and Walchandnagar Industries Limited, which today make the maraging steel motor cases.

Around 1984, development began on HTPB (hydroxyl terminated polybutadiene), a propellant resin becoming increasingly popular the world over because of its superior performance. Once the process was developed and scaled up, the technology was transferred to a private company already involved in polymer production, Nocil. Nocil is in a position to meet the space program's present and future requirements for HTPB. When the Americans stopped supply of PBAN, the imported propellant resin used in the SLV-3 and the ASLV, indigenous production of HTPB at Nocil had already begun. About 18 tons of HTPB is needed for each PSLV first stage.

Another crucial item was ammonium perchlorate used as oxidizer in solid propellants. The technology developed by the Central Electrochemical Research Institute at Karaikudi (in Tamil Nadu) was improved and scaled up. The ISRO's ammonium perchlorate plant at Aluwa (in Kerala) can produce more than 200 tons a year of the various grades (differentiated by particle size) of ammonium perchlorate.

It is these and other instances of organization foresight which saved the launch vehicle program when the U.S. embargoed all sales to the ISRO. These very same qualities will have to be revived in the ISRO if the launch vehicle program is to survive the trials ahead.

Cryogenic Engine, Satellite Development Continues

Rao in Parliament

93WP02604 *Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA*
in English 26 Aug 93 p 13

[Article: "Indigenous Models Being Tested: Rao"]

[Text] New Delhi, August 25. The Prime Minister, Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, told the Lok Sabha today that India was going ahead with its own cryogenic engine development programme even after it signed an agreement with Russia for such engines, reports UNI.

Replies to a supplementary by Mr Ram Vilas Paswan during question hour, he said the cancellation of the deal by Moscow would give a fillip to the programme to develop indigenous cryogenic engines.

Responding to another supplementary by Mr Ramesh Chennithala, Mr Rao pointed out that Indian scientists had already developed prototypes of 12-tonne capacity cryogenic engines which were undergoing tests.

The Prime Minister told Mr Paswan that even while pursuing "our own" cryogenic engine development programme, the deal with Russia was entered into "only to save time." The engines from Russia would have put our satellite launch vehicle programme ahead by a couple of years, he added.

The Prime Minister explained that cryogenics was an essential stage in the development of launch vehicle powering and no research team could bypass it.

Replies to a supplementary from Mr Mohan Singh, the minister of state in the Prime Minister's office, Mr Bhuvanesh Chaturvedi, said further talks between India and Russia on the rocket engine deal would take place. He reiterated that self reliance was always the cornerstone of India's space development programme.

India's indigenous cryogenic rocket engine programme has made significant progress and the first full scale engine could be ready within 2 years, according to a British journal on aerospace industry.

A one-tenth scale engine has been developed and tested at the liquid propulsion system centre in Trivandrum, says the latest issue of the weekly, *Flight International*.

It quotes Prof R. Narasimha of the National Aerospace Laboratories as saying that a full scale engine could be ready within 2 years.

The Prime Minister Narasimha Rao had declared in his Independence Day address that India would not let its space programme be stalled by Russia's suspension of the cryogenic engine deal and would develop its own cryogenic rocket motor capability.

Waiting for its own cryogenic engine would, however, push the country's first GSLV (geostationary satellite launch vehicle) launch by 3 years to 1998, says the magazine.

As a result, India has for the first time had to float tenders for the launch of the INSAT 2C and 2D communication satellites, which were originally to have been launched by the VSLV, had it been ready in time, says the weekly.

Developing the GSLV would put India in a select group of countries capable of putting satellites into the geostationary orbit and it is for this reason that India wants to develop the technology to become self reliant in GSLV development.

India's second indigenously developed satellite INSAT 2B was successfully launched aboard an Ariane flight on July 23 from Kourou.

The launch cost India Rs 990 million—Rs 220 million more than it cost to build the satellite—which is one reason given by India to develop its own geostationary capability, says the weekly.

INSAT 2B, which has been placed in a position at 93.5 degrees east in the geostationary orbit, will function along with INSAT 1D and INSAT 2A, doubling the capacity of telecommunications and meteorological satellite service.

India has—also for the first time—entered the commercial launcher market, estimating that the polar satellite launch vehicle (PSLV) being prepared for its first flight in October, could capture nine launch contracts for small satellites between 1996 and 2000, generating \$100 million in business, according to *Flight International*.

In fact, it is this growing capability of developing countries to launch satellites that has prompted the United States to misuse the missile control trade regime (MTCR) due to commercial motivation, experts here say.

Dr Gurdip Singh, reader law faculty, Delhi University, says in the latest issue of strategic analysis journal, that the U.S. is using the MTCR to impede the development of satellite launch vehicles.

The MTCR is a set of guidelines, floated by the U.S. in April 1987, to halt missile proliferation through export control.

The MTCR includes a list of technologies whose export is to be controlled. Classified under two categories, the first consists of complete rocket systems and unmanned air vehicle systems capable of delivering 500 kg or greater payload to a range of at least 300 km.

Polar Satellite Details

93WP0260B *Hyderabad DECCAN CHRONICLE*
in English 31 Aug 93 p 15

[Article by M. S. Shankar: "Launching a New Scientific Era Through PSLV"]

[Text] The 44-metre-tall, four-stage Polar Satellite Vehicle (PSLV) is all set to put 900 kg Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) class satellite into a circular orbit around the earth's poles at a height of 800 km from Sriharikota sometime in the second week of September.

With the successful launch operation of PSLV, India space scientists have not only demonstrated that they build satellites indigenously of sophisticated ones like IRS and INSAT but also launch them. This way India would join the 'proud five national club' in the world which can boast of launching satellites indigenously. The third generation space launcher, PSLV could put a payload of 150 kg into a low earth orbit of 300 km.

Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao, who will be visiting the Sriharikota launch-pad on September 1, expects to apprise himself of the space scientists new achievement to attain the capability of launching satellites, thus reducing external dependence. After the successful September launch, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) proposes to have a commercial launcher which can compete both in technology and price, with similar US, European, Russian and Chinese rockets.

Another unique feature of PSLV launcher is that it would give the country, for the first time, Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) capability. Technically, the PSLV would give the capability to launch five-tonne warhead, whether chemical or biological or nuclear, to any target on the globe. Interestingly, India could also develop missile technology under the stewardship of Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, who is now scientific adviser to the Defence Minister. The Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory (DMRL) has engaged in Integrated-Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) which has already developed *Trishul*, a short-range surface-to-air missile, and *Prithvi*, a surface-to-surface tactical battlefield missile, besides *Agni*, *Akash* (a multi-target missile) and *Nag* (the third generation anti-tank missile).

With only America succeeding in forcing Russia to go back on honouring its promise to India to supply cryogenic engines, it may as well show its ire against India.

In fact, United States tried its best to stall the PSLV launch by forcing by Russia to defer with its earlier assurance to supply cryogenic engines. However, the rocket launcher doesn't use cryogenic engines, which are rarely used on missiles because of the difficulty in handling. Last year, the US had also imposed a 2-year ban on selling space components to India, which has hit India's satellite programme more than PSLV.

As a matter of fact, the PSLV is vital to India's space programme for several reasons. Indian space scientists in 80s have succeeded in building the fully indigenised IRS, a state of the art remote sensing satellite, which helps the country map its natural resources such as forest cover and mineral wealth. It is also no secret that it can also help monitor troop movements of neighbouring China and Pakistan on the sensitive borders. After a decade or so, the space scientists could build INSAT-2, for improving telecommunication, telecasting and weather monitoring, thus saving the country a whooping Rs. 30 crore foreign exchange. But the country has to depend on launching these satellites either on US, French or Russian rockets spending between Rs. 60 to Rs. 160 crore for each launch.

In spite of several hurdles put forth by the those countries which have signed Missile Technology Control regime agreement, India could overcome all of them by totally indigenising its production.

Undeterred Chairman of the ISRO Dr U. R. Rao is confident that India can manufacture cryogenic engines in next two years and honour its commitment to the nation of completing the fifth-generation Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) by 1995-96. While PSLV will be used for launching remote sensing satellite, the GSLV to launch INSAT class satellite into the orbit of 36,000 km in space.

[Box, p 15]

How PSLV Will Be Launched

The 275 tonne, 44 m tall Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) is designed to place 1000 kg class remote sensing satellites into 900 km polar sun-synchronous orbit. The vehicle has four stages. The first and third stages of the PSLV use solid propellants and the second and the fourth stages use liquid propellants. The first stage consists of 2.8 m diameter core motor and six 1.0 m diameter strap-on motors. The nominal propellant loading of first stage is 125 tonnes of HTPB and Ammonium Perchlorate providing over 500 tonnes of thrust and that of strap-ons is 9 tonnes.

The second stage carried 37.5 tonne of UDMH and N2O4 liquid propellants and provides 72 tonne of thrust.

The third stage has seven tonne of solid propellant to provide a maximum thrust of 38 tonne. The fourth stage has two engines with 1.8 tonne of MMH and N2O4 liquid propellants and provides a thrust of 700 kg. The inertial guidance system in the equipment bay housed in the fourth stage guides the vehicle till the spacecraft injection in 3-axis stabilised mode. The closed loop guidance system resident in the onboard computer ensures the required accuracy of injection. The three axes attitude stabilisation of the vehicle is provided with instrumentation, PCM/S-band telemetry systems. S-band range rate systems performance monitoring and preliminary orbit determination. An isogrid aluminium alloy headshield of 3.2 m diameter

protects the spacecraft from hostile flight environment during the atmospheric ascent phase.

U.R. Rao on Satellite Launching

93WP0260C Madras *THE HINDU* in English
2 Sep 93 p 1

[Article: "All Help for Space Schemes, Says PM"]

[Text] Madras, Sept. 1—The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), built under the ambitious programme of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), will be launched on its first flight around 10-30 a.m. between Sept. 10 and 15 from Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh.

The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, today visited the Sriharikota launch facility and reviewed the progress of work on the PSLV a vehicle that promises to give the country expertise in launching 1,000 kg satellites. The Prime Minister spoke to the ISRO chairman, Prof. U. R. Rao other senior scientists and officers, promising them all assistance in pursuing the country's space programme.

On its first flight, the PSLV-D 1 (Developmental Flight 1) will put the 846 kg IRS-1 E, a refurbished engineering model of the earlier IRS remote sensing satellites, into a polar sun-synchronous orbit at a height of about 800 km.

Significant Features

The 44-metre tall PSLV combines several significant features, starting with a first stage—rated as the third largest solid booster in the world—and motor case made of maraging steel, a complex alloy developed indigenously.

Prof. U. R. Rao told presspersons today at Sriharikota that the Rs. 450-crore PSLV started about 8 years ago would have its litmus test in a fortnight when the first developmental flight is launched.

The four-stage PSLV rocket has six solid propellant strap-on motors to support the solid fuel first stage. The second and fourth stages have liquid propellants, while the third has solid propellant.

Explaining the significance of launching a new remote sensing satellite, he said it would help greatly in agriculture, management of natural resources, fisheries and forest management. The country had to plan for doubling its agricultural production from the current level of 175 million tonnes, to meet the rising food requirement. Large number of districts has been taken up for study to implement watershed base management on a scientific basis.

The previous successes of ISRO had been in launching the 17 tonne SLV-3 and the 40-tonne Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV). In comparison, the PSLV

was huge, weighing 280 tonnes. It would use liquid engines for primary propulsion for the first time.

Operationalisation of the launch vehicle technology would result in a tremendous saving of costs and indigenous development of the INSAT-2 series of satellites had demonstrated this.

After the PSLV launch later this month, there would be another launch of ASLV, followed by another PSLV.

In the international scene, operationalisation of the vehicle meant a reliability of 98 per cent. If there were three successful launches, including exact injection of the payload in orbit, it could be considered reliable.

The PSLV used a closed loop guidance system to meet the accuracy standards of injection, besides other sophisticated guidance systems. There were six computers on it to check the progress. An important technological feature was the development of the third stage motor case using polyaramide (Kevlar) fibre.

At the Sriharikota rocket launching facility (SHAR), for the first time the remote check-out system was being used to monitor the progress of the PSLV works. A remote computer connected through 6 km fibre-optic link to the host computer at the command centre, ensured the filling of the liquid propellant.

Asked about the cryogenic engine deal with Russia for the future Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV), which the Russian Prime Minister had said was still 'on,' Prof. Rao said the Prime Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao had also reiterated that it was still in force.

However, work on developing indigenous cryogenic technology was going on simultaneously. If domestic technology had to be relied upon, the schedule for GSLV would require two additional years. At present, two engines were expected to come from Russia in 1995, with technology transfer and the launch planned thereafter.

The cryogenic engines would be in the GSLV's third stage, and for every kilogram of weight saved at that level, the satellite weight could be increased equally. In the lower stages of the rocket, 100 kg would have to be saved to yield an additional kilogram of weight to the satellite.

Newsman Protest

A group of visiting journalists from Madras was detained for over half-an-hour at Sulurpet as journalists belonging to Nellore district squatted on the road protesting against alleged refusal of entry into the SHAR complex by officials. Prof. U. R Rao heard their grievances when a few representatives met him and promised to sort out their problem of entry into the complex for coverage of events.

Papers Report Efforts for Cryogenic Engine

Russian Deal Not Off

94WP0014A Madras *THE HINDU* in English
16 Sep 93 p 8

[Text] Bangalore, 15 Sep—Contrary to media reports, Russia has not reneged on the agreement for sale of cryogenic rocket engines and transfer of the knowhow, according to Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) Chairman, Prof. U.R. Rao.

In an interview to UNI here, he said the contract between the Russian space agency "Glavkosmos" and the ISRO was being executed as per schedule. "We have no reason to suspect that the contract will be broken. All contracts are sacred and are bound by terms and conditions. The ISRO will not be happy when contracts are breached and will ask for compensation. But just now, we have no reason to complain because the deal is under implementation", he added. Prof Rao said though he had not seen the text of the recent agreement on space technology signed by the Russian Prime Minister, Mr Viktor Chernomyrdin, and the United States Vice-President, Mr Albert Gore, this pact could not cover the Indian space program. The two leaders had stated that India would be compensated for the loss in the wake of Russia backing out of the cryogenic engines deal. "India has not stopped any of its space programs because of threats or technology embargoes", he added.

Indigenous Engine by 1998

According to the contract, he said, two cryogenic engines and the technical knowhow were scheduled for delivery by 1995-96. However, if the contract was breached, the country would have its indigenous engine by 1998 for the Geo-Stationary Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV).

Prof Rao said cryogenic engines were essential for insuring efficiency and reliability in rockets of the GSLV class (capacity to launch 2,000 kg satellites into geostationary orbits), besides making them cost-effective. The ISRO proposed to replace the last two stages of the four-stage Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) with the cryogenic engine in the GSLV (three-stage) because the rocket's behavior up to 1,000 km would be known through test flights of the PSLV.

Mammoth Project

Describing the PSLV as a "mammoth project" (it is the largest and most powerful rocket attempted by ISRO so far), Prof Rao said it was comparable to the Russian Vostok and other rockets of its class (capability to hurl 1,000 kg satellites into orbit). The PSLV had the capacity to carry multiple payloads or a maximum of three satellites (total weight 1.5 to 1.7 tons) for deployment in low-earth orbits.

Several systems were built into the PSLV to insure that it was a fail-safe rocket. These include the most modern strap-down inertial navigation system (which guides the

rockets until injection of the satellite into orbit), strengthening the interstages and computers onboard for realtime monitoring. A large number of stage auxiliary systems were built-in for performing functions such as stage separation, heat shield separation and jettisoning.

Admitting that the PSLV was set for blast-off three years behind schedule, he said the delay was because ISRO scientists had to overcome several hurdles in the development of the rocket. First, managing steel (considered strategic by the developed world) had to be developed indigenously for the booster case. Next came the embargo on liquid propellants such as UDMH (unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine) and MMH (monomethyl hydrazine). These were subsequently evolved in the in the country.

U.S. Offer Cited

*94WP0014B Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA
in English 30 Aug 93 pp 1, 13*

[Article by L.K. Sharma]

[Text] London, 29 Aug—Having pressured Moscow to go back on its commitment to supply cryogenic technology to the Indian Space Research Organization, the U.S. itself is not averse to exporting cryogenic rocket engines to India.

The offer hardly thrilled the Indian foreign secretary, Mr J.N. Dixit, who during his visit to Washington conveyed to the Clinton Administration India's reaction to the U.S. role in scuttling the Indo-Russian deal which was designed to help civilian space effort.

The Indian Space Research Organization does not favor the purchase of the engine as a black box, but the American interest in such deals further confirms the Russian fear that the U.S. was using the missile control regime for promoting its commercial interests. And it was doing so by robbing Russia of its legitimate business in a field in which it is competitive. Russia had to renege on the deal with India in the face of U.S. sanctions.

Mr Dixit's talks in Washington should have given the Clinton Administration a clear idea of how far it can push India in the pursuit of its own foreign policy objectives in the areas of nuclear and missile proliferation. India has conveyed to the U.S. that it intends to press ahead with its indigenous missile development program which violated no international export regime.

He said these technology demonstration projects depended on India's own threat perception in a wider context. It was an indigenous effort and India maintained transparency about it as about nuclear power plans. There was no reason for any country to raise objections, he told the U.S. side.

Mr Dixit, who stopped here on his way to Spain, held talks with senior officials in Washington on the cryogenic technology issue, U.S. concerns about nuclear and missile proliferation and on Indo-Pakistan relations.

The Kashmir issue, India's human rights record and India's stand on the expansion of the permanent membership of the Security Council were also taken up by the two sides. The U.S. side said it was working for a visit by the Indian Prime Minister during October this year or early next year.

Mr Dixit returned from Washington with the impression that the Clinton Administration was not prepared to let the recent controversies affect bilateral relations adversely. U.S. officials did suggest that there was more to Indo-U.S. relations than the tensions generated by the missile and nuclear issues. India seemed to matter in the U.S. scheme of things and of course, this is made abundantly clear when it comes to economic and commercial ties and even in the defense supply relationship. There is such intense activity in some areas of bilateral cooperation that to an observer it would appear as if the U.S. is following a two-track policy towards India.

The scuttling of the Russian rocket engine deal has caused public uproar in India and Mr Dixit's task was to put India's case with detached self-confidence. His message was on the lines of "you have placed a hurdle in our path and we will overcome it in our own way." He avoided a note of confrontation by pointing out that India was willing to discuss the nuclear proliferation issue in accordance with its principles. He also noted that there was some convergence between the Clinton Administration and the Indian government with regard to a comprehensive approach to nuclear proliferation. The U.S. side noted with some satisfaction that India was prepared to discuss the issue.

Mr Dixit went to Washington in the wake of reports that some in the Clinton Administration were expressing increased concern about the Kashmir situation and the state of the Indo-Pakistan relations.

Editorial Lauds Engine Development

*93WP0261A Hyderabad DECCAN CHRONICLE
in English 27 Aug 93 p 8*

[Editorial: "Nothing To Cheer About"]

[Text] There is hardly anything for India to get elated at reports that the United States has imposed economic sanctions on China and Pakistan on grounds of violating the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). These sanctions include blacklisting of their companies in the transfer of sensitive M-11 missile technology for 2 years. The immediate effect of these sanctions, supposedly punitive action, would be that some 350 million worth of US exports would be affected in the case of China, while in the case of Pakistan, the axe will fall on the bilateral commercial activity in missile-related trade. On the admission of the US Under Secretary for Security Affairs, Mrs Lynn Davis, the overall effect of the sanctions on China would be little compared to the volume of total trade between the two countries.

From Indian view point, the announcement made in the wake of the visit of our Foreign Secretary, Mr J. N. Dixit, makes it amusing, if not intriguing and the real intentions of Washington are hard to fathom at this stage, though some regard it as a device to make it appear that America was not discriminating against India in the matter of programmes connected with missile and space. That is a poor consolation for New Delhi, since on the basis of US information, both the neighbouring countries do possess missiles capable of making India cities easy targets. Pakistan has admitted having bought short-range tactical missiles from China although both of them claim that they had not violated MTCR, and therefore the sanctions were unjustifiable. In any case, India is placed in a disadvantageous position and it is therefore within its right to take all such measures as to defend itself fully, unmindful of the American MTCR. After all what is its sanctity, apart from the fact that in today's global politics Washington has emerged as the sole power dictating terms without rhyme or reason. The US is guilty of double standard in the matter of missile technology and merely because nations including Russia and China had accepted more under pain and because of their domestic requirements, does not make it a wee bit just and proper.

The latest exercise on the part of the US, one suspects, is to interfere with the proposed deployment of our own indigenously developed Prithvi missile. International opinion must assert itself against the discriminatory and arbitrary approach of Washington in this regard. It had no qualms in making available to Israel missiles of higher range of 1500 km justifying that Tel Aviv is surrounded by hostile Arab nations. Western, rather than White nations have all the technology and there is reason to suspect that they would like to have a monopoly in this, keeping the Asian and African nations perpetually at their mercy, apart from the economic benefits they would like to derive. This is a situation which is unacceptable to any civilised people and should be fought, regardless of the might that Washington may flex. The Prime Minister, Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao's, statement in the Lok Sabha on Wednesday should reassure the country that the Indian scientists were going ahead with the development of indigenous cryogenic rocket technology, come what may.

IRAN

Iraqi Paper Says Tehran Building Atomic Bomb

NC2910145593 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1310 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Oct (MENA)—Iraqi press reports today say that the Turkish authorities have seized 2.5 kg of enriched uranium intended to be smuggled into Iran. This proves that Iran has resumed its efforts to build an atomic bomb.

The newspaper AL-QADISIYAH, which specializes in military affairs, says that with the help of Indian experts

Iran has recently built a nuclear complex that produces enriched uranium. The paper adds that Tehran has recruited over 20 atomic scientists from former Yugoslavia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan. Each scientist is being paid over \$2000 monthly in addition to other incentives.

The newspaper stresses that China has contributed effectively to setting up and running some nuclear installations of 1,000-megawatt capacity for the Iranian regime.

On the other hand, AL-QADISIYAH reports that Iran now possesses a huge air force because of the aircraft it recently received from the former Soviet republics.

'Large' Uranium Deposits Reportedly Discovered

BR2710122593 Maidenhead TELEFACTS in English
Oct 93 pp 8-12

[Article by Doug Forbes-Jameson: "Iran: The Commercial and Regulatory Environment"; this report was written exclusively for Datapro International and appears in DATAPRO REPORTS ON INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS.]

[Excerpt] Iran, once the foremost nuclear power in the Middle East, is restarting its civil nuclear program with new deals with both Russia and China. The Russia-Iran deal includes the building of a nuclear power plant in Iran and the promise to work together in joint research, design, and construction of a power plant and the industrial production of components and materials. In the past 10 years, Iran has concentrated on building up a pool of nuclear engineers and expertise. The discovery of uranium in Iran has added weight to the argument for continuing its nuclear program. Four large deposits of uranium have recently been discovered in the country. [passage omitted]

IRAQ

West, UN Blamed for Failure To Stop Chemical Weapon Attacks

Weapons Used in Marshland

NC2110072893 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Islamic Revolution in Arabic 1455 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Saddamite regime has again used chemical weapons against our kin in the marshland. It used the internationally banned weapons in al-Basrah's (Abu Zirqi) area. This raises questions about the usefulness of the international inspection committees, which recently announced they would soon close the file on Iraq's chemical weapons.

The use of chemical weapons has also raised questions about the position of the allied states, the Security

Council, and other organizations on the regime's repeated violations of international law and the rights of the steadfast Iraqi people.

The regime used these weapons after an announcement by Rolf Ekeus, head of the UN Special Commission on Iraq's disarmament, that the international inspection committees will destroy all Iraq's toxic material in the next 2 months. The Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq [SAIRI] announced that chemical explosions occurred in Mosul, causing many casualties among our kin. But as usual, the regime claimed that butane gas cylinders exploded near the popular army training grounds. Sources announced that the regime used chemical weapons in the marshland. SAIRI sources, messages by SAIRI leader Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim to the UN secretary general, and a recent report by THE WASHINGTON POST stressed that such violations did occur and the world was blamed for the mass destruction in the marshland.

The Austrian press launched a campaign against the Security Council, the Western alliance, and even the Austrian Government. The survival of the Saddamite regime and the silence over its crimes and repeated violations, the press said, represent a mark of disgrace for humanity and obviously run contrary to all Western claims about democracy and human rights.

The United Nations is blamed most for the crimes perpetrated by the Saddamite regime against our kin in Iraq. The world is also responsible for all the agony, tragedy, and pain suffered by our people. The world can force the implementation of Resolution 688, which provides for protecting the Iraqi people, and can apply all kinds of pressure on the regime. The experience in north Iraq proves this ability. Why should things in south Iraq be different from north Iraq [words indistinct], while the brutal regime is the same one?

The Iraqi people are waiting for the world's conscience to work to implement international resolutions instead of [words indistinct].

Center Protests Use of Chemical Weapons

NC2110071393 (Clandestine) *Voice of Iraqi Islamic Revolution in Arabic* 1440 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] The Archives Center for Human Rights in Iraq [ACHRI] has sent a message to (Maxvender Schteul) containing documented information about the Baghdad regime's use of chemical weapons in its offensive against areas in Iraq's southern marshland.

The message says the forces of ('Iffat Ibn-Ghazwan) of the 51st Division, assisted by the 32d Armored Brigade, late last month attacked Murr, (Buzirji), and other areas in al-Basrah.

The message adds that the regime's forces killed many inhabitants and forced others to flee the villages of

(al-Hayatim), (al- Mudaynah), (Abu al-Sanajij), (al-Minasifiyah), (al-Muhayyat), (Um al-Hawali), and (al-Qudrah). Nearly 2,000 Army personnel and villagers were killed or wounded during the offensive. [Regarding] the regime's use of chemical weapons in its marshland offensive, ACHRI issued a statement on 16 October, a copy of which has been handed to (Schteul), the special commissioner for human rights. The statement says:

The Baghdad regime shows every sign of disregard for human rights in Iraq. The regime's violation of human rights and its assault on basic freedoms are a measure of the weakness of the international measures that seek to uphold human rights in Iraq, bring the regime to account, end the mayhem, and alleviate the unbearable suffering of the population. Again, these acts must be condemned and efforts renewed to stop things getting worse.

The UN special commissioner has rightfully stated that ordinary measures are inadequate in the face of the extraordinary circumstances in Iraq.

Every day, there are more victims and the suffering spreads. The regime is using internationally banned chemical weapons against al-Basrah's unarmed inhabitants. On 28 September, it used these weapons to kill many inhabitants and force the others to flee their homes and abandon their sources of livelihood.

The statement calls on the international community and its various organizations to take a firm stand and pressure the Baghdad regime to comply with international law.

ISRAEL

Nuclear Option Seen Enabling Ceding of Territories

TA0311163793 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew
3 Nov 93 p 27

[Article by Shlomo Aharonson, professor of political science at Hebrew University in Jerusalem: "A Security Concept That Calls for Nuclear Weapons"]

[Excerpts] It is not surprising that the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] was integrated as an active element in the peace process. Obviously, the framework agreements and appendices signed in Washington in September need to be translated into deeds. However, as I see it, this is not the only reason—or even the most important one—for the Army's participation in the negotiations.

The IDF's top echelon, including the chief of staff, his deputy, and the head of the Planning Branch, are too busy—and rightly so—with the daily negotiations. These probably take up a lot of their time, which makes one wonder whether they have the time to discuss the long-term implications of the agreements with the PLO. [passage omitted]

The prime minister should ponder over the security implications of the agreement with the PLO, its implementation as an interim arrangement and as a test of the Palestinians' intentions.

He cannot satisfy himself with the "momentum" Peres is seeking to create with the help of the media, similar to the momentum created by Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan in the heyday of "perestroika." In those days people talked about "the end of history," an economy-governed world, and Eastern Europe becoming a commercial and democratic paradise. Where is that paradise today?

Unfathomable changes and upheavals are expected in the Middle East. That is why Israel's long-term security cannot be solely based on an Arab "perestroika" and why Rabin should not just reflect upon the security aspects of the interim agreement, but also about the security concept of the future permanent arrangement.

It is absolutely clear that Israel will in the future cede the territories and, as a result, will have to reassess its current security doctrine. The development of precision conventional weapons is determined by topographic conditions, accessibility of launching positions, and the enemy's deployment along the borders. Such weapons are very expensive and, although their development continues, the IDF is not very likely to start using them any time soon.

I believe a two-track security concept is called for by the ceding of the territories. The strategic track, recently embraced by Yitzhaq Rabin, is a nuclear option aimed at Arab populated areas and capitals.

The tactical track is a battlefield nuclear option to be used in the areas that will be vacated in the West Bank. Such an option would do away with the argument used by the Likud in its heyday that "one cannot use an atomic bomb against Qalqilyah." Based on this argument, the Likud sought to retain all areas of the West Bank because of their close proximity to Jewish population centers.

Tactical weapons with a limited radius of impact and short-lived radioactive effects that are capable of hitting enemy headquarters and concentrations of armored and infantry troops can also be used a few km away from metropolitan Tel Aviv.

Moreover, the political and psychological implications of a tactical nuclear option would be of the utmost importance. As in the case of NATO in Europe, such an option would tell the enemy from the outset that any war—to be fought within unfavorable borders in the face of their decisive conventional superiority—would be a nuclear one, which means that there would be no war at all. Such an option would enable a reduction to the minimum in the conventional IDF and enable the ceding of the territories. [passage omitted]

JORDAN

Energy Ministry Plans To Establish Nuclear Energy Institute

JN1910095593 Amman *JORDAN TIMES* in English
19 Oct 93 p 3

[Text] Amman (J.T.)—The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources plans to set up a national and independent nuclear energy organisation and hopes that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will extend assistance to the ministry in this endeavour, according to 'Abd-al-Wahhab al-Zu'bi, the ministry secretary general. Mr. al-Zu'bi made the announcement at the opening session of a 2-day workshop on the use of nuclear and related techniques in plant nutrient and water balance studies, organised by the ministry in cooperation with the University of Jordan and the IAEA.

PAKISTAN

Restrictions on Transfer of Nuclear Technology Criticized

BK0311025593 Islamabad *Radio Pakistan Network* in Urdu 0200 GMT 3 Nov 93

[Text] At the United Nations, Pakistan has reaffirmed its commitment to nuclear nonproliferation and criticized restrictions imposed on the transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. Participating in the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Pakistani delegate Ahmed Kamal said that the steps to impose arbitrary and unwarranted restrictions on the transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes are very worrisome. Such thinking is based on narrow-mindedness and a superiority complex. He added that Pakistan has advanced many proposals to make South Asia a region free of nuclear weapons. Pakistan is ready to consider any proposal that is non-discriminatory.

Bhutto Interviewed on U.S. Ties, Nuclear Program

JN2010145593 London *AL-WASAT* in Arabic
18-24 Oct 93 pp 16-18

[Interview with Benazir Bhutto, Pakistani prime minister and leader of the Pakistan People's Party, by Zaki Shihab; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] **Shihab:** Could the dispute with India over Kashmir disturb the peace in the region and lead to a confrontation?

Bhutto: It is no secret that the failure to resolve the Kashmir issue is a factor of instability in the region. Given the fact that this issue led to bloody military confrontations in the past, I do not rule out a possible reeruption of hostilities in the region if India takes an irrational step.

The Pakistani Government is ready to accept the outcome of any free elections in Kashmir, or any UN-sponsored referendum there. If the Kashmiri people were to decide to remain part of India, we would accept the people's decision. In the same vein, if the people show a determination to have an independent state of their own, we would respect their wishes. But, India must comply with the wishes of the international community in this regard.

Shihab: What about the danger of using nuclear weapons?

Bhutto: India has not concealed the fact that it has nuclear weapons. The fact that India conducted nuclear tests in the past is now public knowledge. India has continued to work to promote its nuclear capabilities and to seek the help of foreign expertise in this regard. Pakistan has repeatedly asked that India allow an international commission to supervise all nuclear programs in the region. However, Pakistan's request was rejected. The world population, including the Pakistani people, have the right to take advantage of progress in the field of science and technology to serve mankind and promote its quest for progress, rather than destruction.

Shihab: But, according to some Pakistani experts, Pakistan also is in possession of nuclear warheads.

Bhutto: I have been out of office since 1990. I am not fully aware of the developments witnessed in the nuclear program. Nonetheless, it goes without saying that Pakistan does have the right to act as it sees fit to protect its borders and safeguard its security. We have repeatedly noted our determination to comply with international will. But, it is unfair for Pakistan to come under various forms of pressure in this regard, while India maintains its policy.

Shihab: Are you willing to halt the activities of the Pakistani nuclear program?

Bhutto: The issue cannot be handled in this manner. Our people do have the right to use science and technology to promote their industry and capabilities. But, when faced with an enemy that is greater in number than us, and that has more equipment than we do, we, in an act of self-defense, would use all means to vindicate this right and protect our borders.

Shihab: Are you interested in maintaining a good relationship with the United States?

Bhutto: Yes, I am extremely interested in this. I hope that our relations with the United States will be greatly boosted on the heels of a deterioration in ties in the past.

Shihab: Is it possible to improve these relations if Pakistan continues with its efforts to develop its nuclear program?

Bhutto: We have managed to dispel U.S. doubts. In the past, we took several steps to show our concern for using nuclear energy for humane purposes. We further said

that our country is willing to comply with the wishes of the international community if India, and other countries in the region, agree to sign an agreement banning the use of nuclear weapons. Our country's relationship with the United States is old. We have paid a heavy price for this relationship, thanks to our anti-communist posture and the efforts we made to fight communist aggression in Afghanistan before the mujahidin managed to tilt the situation in their favor there. It was this understanding with the United States that spared Pakistan the scourge of having its name placed on the list of countries sponsoring terrorism. [passage omitted]

Spokesman Reiterates Peaceful Nuclear Program To Continue

BK2510142793 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] Pakistan has said its peaceful nuclear program will continue. A spokesman of the Foreign Office said in Islamabad today that the prime minister's remarks relating to the country's nuclear policy have not been correctly reported. Commenting on its national press reports about the address to the nation by Prime Minister Ms. Benazir Bhutto, the spokesman said she had clearly stated that Pakistan will continue to pursue its peaceful nuclear program. The spokesman further stated that Pakistan has no atomic weapons nor has the intention of manufacturing them and that Pakistan remains committed to international and regional nuclear nonproliferation. He emphasized Pakistan's willingness to enter into any bilateral or regional arrangement for achieving an equitable and nondiscriminatory nonproliferation regime for South Asia. He said Pakistan would continue with its efforts to ensure that South Asia remains free of nuclear weapons.

Qureshi Says Nuclear Option 'Essential for Defense'

BK1810161493 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 1500 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] Prime Minister Moin Qureshi has said that all arrangements have been made for the smooth transfer of power to the elected government. Addressing his last news conference in Islamabad along with his cabinet colleagues in Islamabad this evening, he said that his government achieved the first step toward the establishment of a free and fair democratic system by holding elections. He said this provides an excellent foundation for the functioning of this system in future in strong and effective manner.

Moin Qureshi said that his government's economic reforms have paved the way for a sustained economic growth. He said it is expected that this year the rise in prices and the inflation rate will be lower than that of last year. He said he understands that the economic consolidation has now taken place. He said his government initiated changes and economic reforms that could bring about the further improvement in the situation.

However, it is imperative that the elected government adhere to them. Moin Qureshi said the foreign exchange situation has also improved, and today the foreign exchange reserves are nearly twice as much as when his government assumed power.

The prime minister said there has been no change in the foreign policy. He said Pakistan's defense capability and the Kashmir issues are closely related to each other. He said Kashmir is a flashpoint in the region, and as a small country Pakistan is very concerned about its territorial integrity. Pakistan considers itself weaker in conventional military force compared to India. That is why the nuclear option is essential for the defense of Pakistan. The caretaker prime minister said Pakistan will always be willing to explore any avenue to reduce tension in the region, resolution of conflicts and nuclear nonproliferation.

The prime minister said Pakistan has been greatly affected by the Pressler Amendment, and we have made it clear to the United States that it is not only discriminatory but also against the U.S. policies themselves.

Answering a question about the CIA allegation in the U.S. Congress that Pakistan used the assistance of the World Bank and IMF for its nuclear program, Moin Qureshi said that this is a one-sided and biased thinking.

Answering another question, he said he will not be the presidential candidate because he has no political ambitions.

Spokesman Comments on CIA's View of Country's Nuclear Program

*BK1710083193 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English
17 Oct 93 p 12*

[Text] Islamabad Government Oct 16—A Pakistan spokesman has denied the report of the American CIA that since 1980 to-date Pakistan has spent billions of dollars on its nuclear programme.

The report says this money had secretly been drawn from the international loans given for other projects. The spokesman, according to the BBC, said although he was not fully aware of the report's contents it was very easy to accuse without any solid proof.

Martin Limb reports: The CIA made the allegations that the money for the nuclear programme was taken from the loans from America, European Community, International Monetary Fund and Arab countries. But there is no evidence to confirm this report.

America suspended military aid to Pakistan in October 1990 but since then it has given more than 400 million dollars aid to Pakistan. This aid was a reward for its help to Afghan Mojahedin in Afghanistan. During this period America had also supplied F-16 aircraft to Pakistan. CIA says that these aircraft can be used to drop nuclear bombs.

Analysts say that Pakistan has the capability to produce about ten bombs and CIA says that Pakistan keeps its elements separately but it can easily combine them if needed. CIA says that India also has such type of capability.

Paper Notes India's Missile Production, Urges Check

*BK2110132693 Islamabad PAKISTAN in Urdu
20 Oct 93 p 10*

[Editorial: "Production of ballistic missiles in India"]

[Text] The U.S. intelligence agency, CIA, has presented a report to the U.S. Senate saying that India is manufacturing long-range ballistic missiles. There is no doubt that it has also acquired the expertise in making atom bombs and using it. India's Prithvi missile is capable of carrying a 1,000-kg payload a distance of 150 kms. India also has missiles capable of carrying a 500-kg warhead up to ranges of 250 kms and 500 kms. India is also capable of transforming these missiles into intercontinental ballistic missiles. The CIA revelation is nothing new. The whole world knows that India is not only engaged in manufacturing the nuclear weapon, but missiles to carry them as well.

Of course, the revelation that India has deployed its missiles on Pakistan's western frontiers is a matter of concern for Pakistan. India's military preparedness is directed against Pakistan. There is no apparent justification for this preparedness, nor is there any justification for the deployment of the missiles. Given the present situation, the deployment of missiles seems aimed at serving only one objective: to create a false impression in Pakistan and among the people of the Indian-occupied Kashmir about India's military might.

India's military preparedness threatens the peace and security of the entire region. A mechanism should be evolved to stop India from amassing arms. The United Nations should take up this responsibility and ask India in categorical terms to abandon the manufacturing and amassing of weapons and to work together with smaller regional countries for the cause of peace and security.

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

First Ukrainian Warheads Moved To Russia

PM2610124793 Moscow *IZVESTIYA* in Russian
26 Oct 93 First Edition p 1

[Viktor Litovkin commentary: "The First Two Nuclear Warheads Have Been Moved From Ukrainian Territory to Russia. Defective Ones"]

[Text] At the end of the week a special train carrying two strategic missile nuclear warheads left Bulyan station near Kiev bound for Russian territory. It is now traveling along the Gorkiy railroad toward the plant where the warheads will be dismantled and inspected to discover the cause of the faults in them.

The fact is that defects emerged in these warheads during the process of maintaining them, the specialists claim, and there was a change in the gas environment inside the warhead body, a fact immediately signaled by the automatic mechanism. The condition of the warheads was deemed pre-accident. Eliminating the fault on the spot proved impossible so the warheads had to be sent back to the manufacturing enterprise.

But after the warheads were taken from covered storage, loaded into a special freight car, and prepared for transport, unexpected complications developed. The Ukrainian customs service demanded that the documents authorizing export be completed again on the grounds that it did not have any confirmation that the agreement between the two countries on Russian compensation to Ukraine for the value of the fissionable materials contained in the warheads applies to these nuclear munitions.

For more than 2 weeks—from 5 through 22 October—the train containing the nuclear munitions stood in the siding at the station while correspondence was exchanged between functionaries of the two governments. The Russian side claimed that no additional documents were necessary because the terms of the transfer of the nuclear warheads from one state to another are stipulated not only by the accord of September 1993 but also by the intergovernmental documents of April 1992, which clearly state that the export of such materials is to be carried out without hindrance and is not subject to customs inspection. In Russia it was stressed that holding up freight cars with a load like this, especially a defective one which is not contained within a special concrete storage facility, is a very risky matter and could have dire consequences. The Ukrainian side, however, insisted that each such event requires a special decision without which export cannot take place.

Be that as it may, the train has now left. The 2,000 strategic nuclear warheads stationed in Ukraine have now been reduced by exactly two. Experts independent of the Russian Defense Ministry with whom I have spoken pointed out that this was helped not just by the goodwill of leaders of the Ukrainian customs and the

Center for the Management of Strategic Nuclear Weapons but also by the preparation for U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher's visit to Kiev. A political scandal over the two defective warheads just before talks with Christopher, especially talks on the problem of Ukraine's nuclear disarmament, could complicate relations between the two states.

On the other hand, they assert, the political advantages from a delay with the transshipment of such a specific load could play into Russia's hands because it cannot be ruled out that Russia wanted to show the eminent visitor its southern neighbor's intractability on these problems.

Incidentally, those nuclear warheads which were at the center of an emergency at the Pervomayskiy base in Nikolayevsk Oblast in mid-September (see *IZVESTIYA* issue no. 175) have still not been sent back to the manufacturing plant.

Russia Urges Ukraine, Kazakhstan To Join Non-Proliferation Treaty

LD2210081293 Moscow *ITAR-TASS* in English
0726 GMT 22 Oct 93

[By *ITAR-TASS* correspondent Boris Sitnikov]

[Text] United Nations October 22 TASS—Russia calls on Ukraine and Kazakhstan to join without delay the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as non-nuclear states, said Russian Ambassador to the U.N. Yuliy Vorontsov, speaking at the First Committee (disarmament and international security) of the General Assembly on Thursday.

"The foreign policy of the Russian state," Vorontsov noted, "is aimed at implementing Russia's national and state interests through good-neighbourly relations, the stronger Commonwealth of Independent states, partnership with democratic states, the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and through other international institutions."

Noting that the conclusion of the Russian-U.S. treaty on cutting further and limiting strategic offensive weapons (START-2) as well as the multilateral convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons was the most important event this year, Vorontsov said that "the task now is to enforce these historic agreements as soon as possible."

In this connection, the Russian chief delegate pointed to the importance of enacting the START-1 Treaty at the earliest possible time. "The treaty has been already ratified by four (out of five) its members—Russia, the United States, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

"It is Ukraine's turn now. The Russian delegation calls on friendly Ukraine to ratify the START-1 Treaty as soon as possible, to fulfill its obligation under the Lisbon Protocol and to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear state."

Vorontsov called the task of non-proliferation of mass destruction weapons and of their delivery vehicles a priority area in multilateral disarmament. He noted that Russia attaches great importance to preserving and strengthening the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and to the regime created on its basis.

The Russian ambassador expressed conviction that the treaty should become universal, and that it should be given a status of unlimited duration at a 1955 [date as received] conference.

"We welcome the accession of Belarus to the treaty as a non-nuclear state and hope that the suit will be followed by Ukraine and Kazakhstan without delay as well as by other former Soviet republics which have not done so," the Russian representative concluded.

Russian General on Dismantling Ukraine Nuclear Arms

Russia Ready To Dismantle

PM1910091393 Moscow *IZVESTIYA* in Russian
19 Oct 93 First Edition p 4

[Article by Major General Vitaliy Yakovlev of Russian Federation Ministry of Defense: "Russia Is Ready To Clear Ukraine's Nuclear Obstacles. But Ukraine Considers Them Its Own"]

[Text] It might have been possible not to mention the incident in a nuclear munitions store in one of Ukraine's nuclear technical units, since a competent group of Russian specialists headed by chief designers and developers of nuclear munitions has already made a corresponding conclusion, and proposals have been submitted to the prime ministers of Ukraine and Russia for nuclear munitions—above all, those whose periods of serviceability are expiring and also those whose times for operational checks are overdue—to be moved without delay to Russian industrial enterprises for dismantling. But the reaction of the leadership of the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense to what happened is surprising.

The UNIAN news agency prepared specially for *IZVESTIYA* an interview with General I. Bizhan, Ukrainian deputy minister of defense, in which he considers last year's Russian General Staff directive on the disbandment of the "S" installations on Ukrainian territory to be the chief cause that resulted in the store being overfilled with nuclear munitions. This really is a case of "the pot calling the kettle black...."

In May 1992 the Ukrainian president set out on a visit to Washington, and a letter to the U.S. President stated that..."Ukraine will have nonnuclear status, will adhere in the future to three nonnuclear principles...." Again in May Ukraine signed the Lisbon protocol, in which it pledged to subscribe to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons as soon as possible as a state which does not have them.

But in that same month the nuclear technical units, which handle approximately 600 strategic aircraft nuclear munitions, were sworn to the Ukrainian oath, which just a little earlier had also been taken by a unit of strategic bombers' flight personnel. Ukraine acquired for the first time the possibility in principle of using aircraft nuclear weapons.

It was then that the Russian Federation Defense Ministry drew attention to the incompatibility of the pledges adopted by Ukraine and the directly opposite actions of the Ukrainian Defense Ministry and proposed moving nuclear munitions to the "S" installations, which then were still Russian and were designed to store nuclear munitions and to exercise control over their maintenance in Ukraine.

In June and July of last year Ukraine removed the nuclear warheads of strategic missiles from alert duty and stockpiled them. In so doing, just as at Pervomaysk, the norms for storing nuclear munitions were violated. The Russian Defense Ministry again proposed moving them to the "S" installations or sending them to Russia for subsequent elimination under Ukraine's control. Again there was no reply.

At the beginning of 1993 Ukraine set up the Center of Administrative Control of Troops of Strategic Nuclear Forces and attempted to transfer the Russian "S" installations to the jurisdiction of this center. It was after this that the Russian Defense Ministry decided to disband the "S" installations before the end of 1993.

Finally, in June the Agreement on the Status of the "S" Installations was initiated at the level of the leaders of Russian and Ukrainian military delegations. A few days later, however, this too was reduced to naught when on 2 July the Ukrainian parliament enshrined in legislation the right to own nuclear weapons. As early as 3 July (with enviable haste) the Ukrainian minister of defense transferred jurisdiction over the "S" installations, and they became Ukrainian.

The chief designers and developers of nuclear munitions cannot now answer for the safe handling of nuclear munitions on the territory of another state without having permanent control over their maintenance.

The only radical solution to the problem is the implementation as soon as possible (as planned) of the agreement "On Salvaging Nuclear Charges" reached 3 September in the Crimea between the Russian Federation Government and the Ukrainian Government.

We must wait no longer. The Russian Federation Ministry of Atomic Energy is ready to dismantle all of Ukraine's nuclear "obstacles" in the space of 18-20 months. In our view, Ukrainian parliamentarians must understand that nuclear weapons cannot be the hostage of political ambitions.

Ukraine Accused of Foot Dragging

PM211015593 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 21 Oct 93 p 1

[Statement by Major General Vitaliy Yakovlev, deputy chief of staff of the Russian Defense Ministry Main Directorate, in reply to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA question: "The Train is Still in the Siding: Ukraine is Blocking the Departure of Nuclear Munitions in Pre-Accident Condition"]

[Text] As is well known, Russia and Ukraine have reached agreement on the transfer of nuclear munitions to the territory of the Russian Federation where they will be dismantled. But the fulfillment of this accord is being constantly complicated for purely formal reasons. What is the situation today?

Maj. Gen. Vitaliy Yakovlev, deputy chief of staff of a Russian Defense Ministry Main Directorate, now answers that question for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA:

I think that our partners are simply forgetting what kind of weapons these are and how they should be handled. We have received a telegram in which they propose renegotiating with the Russian Government the transfer of the defective nuclear warheads to Russian territory. Even though back on 3 September an intergovernmental agreement was signed on transferring strategic nuclear munitions to Russian territory with subsequent compensation to Ukraine for the fissionable materials that they contain. But that agreement is being disregarded.

What is the reason for the particular attention that is being paid to these nuclear warheads? At some stage in the past they were scrapped. There was a fault in their automatic mechanism. We are talking about munitions in a faulty condition which could be characterized as a pre-accident condition. They were loaded into a freight car and are now uncovered and outside normal storage conditions, so to speak. These two munitions were destined to be transferred to Russian industrial enterprises where they would be dismantled and the causes of the defect diagnosed. That they are defective is indicated by a change in the gas environment within the container [vnutri obyema]. But this is not without danger to service personnel. Despite all this the departure of the train has been held up now since 5 October for purely formal reasons even though back on 8 September Ukraine confirmed its acceptance of the terms of the nuclear materials shipments.

What are the Ukrainian side's complaints? We have been informed that formally these are customs complaints. The documents have not been properly completed, it seems. But what have documents to do with it when all the terms for the transfer of the nuclear munitions were stipulated in a government-level agreement back in April 1992. Under that agreement the transfer of the nuclear munitions across the border is to be effected without hindrance by either side. And they are not to be subject

to customs inspection. This is a clear case of foot-dragging over the departure of the train and essentially another attempt to jeopardize the implementation of the agreement reached in Crimea. It turns out that the Ukrainian side is simply trying to extract some political advantage from this. But the most interesting thing is that to a certain extent this also undermines Ukraine's prestige in the eyes of the international community.

What dangers are there in this situation? First, the system of ensuring the safety of the munitions is violated. The most vulnerable area here today is in transport. When ammunition is transferred from a protected storage facility to a means of transport it naturally becomes more vulnerable to the influence of various factors. And second, it must be borne in mind that these are defective munitions. They need special handling. The longer Ukraine drags its feet the greater the risk that they will require extra work. This is because munitions with deviations and alterations in the environment within the container are dismantled not according to the regulation method but in a special way devised by the chief designer and carried out in exceptionally rigorous conditions.

In my view, such an attitude in general is criminal. Not to mention the attitude toward the people who have been on board the train in a state of complete uncertainty since 5 October and what is more have been left to fend for themselves.

Russian Designer 'Very Worried' at State of Ukraine Warheads

PM2610125393 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 93 p 2

[Vladimir Gubarev and Igor Mosin report under the rubric "Danger Outside Politics": "Stanislav Voronin, Chief Designer of Nuclear Systems, Is Worried About Their Storage in Ukraine"]

[Text] "At the request of the prime ministers of Russia and Ukraine, I familiarized myself with the state of affairs at 'nuclear depots.' And I am very worried! The temperature is rising and the radiation situation is deteriorating.

"Nuclear warheads must be handled by servicing specialists. There is a schedule for checking each 'item.' A number of components require replacing within a certain period of time. Special equipment and stands are used to these ends.

"All preventive work being done in Ukraine on nuclear weapons is proceeding behind schedule.

"And another feature. It is forbidden to carry out repair and regulation work with the warheads [vzryvnoye ustroystvo] present. But the Ukrainians cannot remove a warhead on their own and they are conducting the work without observing the instructions.

"I state with utter certainty that it is not possible to organize either the dismantling, or particularly the recycling [utilizatsiya] of nuclear weapons in Ukraine."

"This is an extremely complex problem. And none of the statements made by politicians on this issue have any foundations at all. The structure of a state-of-the-art nuclear bomb is such that it can only be dismantled by those who have assembled it. And they were all assembled in Russia."

Experts Sign Intentions Protocol on Nuclear Weapons

*AU2010162893 Kiev URYADOVYY KURYER
in Ukrainian 19 Oct 93 p 3*

[Report by the Press Service of Ukraine's Ministry of Defense and UKRINFORM: "Ukrainian and Russian Experts Have Found a Common Language"]

[Text] The scheduled meeting in Kiev between experts of Ukraine and the Russian Federation has ended in signing a protocol on intentions regarding guaranteeing safe exploitation and storage of nuclear weapons. A possibility of rendering technical assistance to the Russian side in servicing its missile complexes was analyzed and the question of further work on guaranteed supervision and technical maintenance of strategic nuclear forces in Ukraine was discussed.

The sides exchanged opinions on the safe removal from combat duty of Ukrainian and Russian missile complexes, provision of corresponding mutual assistance, and exchange of existing methods for guaranteeing nuclear and ecological safety. The experts also discussed a number of other problems that present interest to both states.

The participants in the meeting expressed their satisfaction with the fulfilled work, because, this time, the positions of the groups of experts were balanced and were based upon mutual understanding and joint approach to resolving problems.

Russian Editorial Criticizes Ukraine's Position on Nukes

*LD2510091393 Moscow Mayak Radio Network
in Russian 0530 GMT 25 Oct 93*

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state arrives today on an official visit to Kiev. One of the main subjects of his talks will be devoted to the Ukraine's position on strategic nuclear armaments. A week ago President Kravchuk, despite obligations undertaken earlier, stated that the Ukraine could keep some of the former USSR's nuclear inheritance bequeathed to it. A high-ranking representative of the U.S. Administration said the meaning of Kravchuk's statement was unclear. But is it so unclear? I ask this question of observer Vladimir Pachko.

[Pachko] The Ukrainian Government essentially stated its intention to keep 46 Soyuz-24 missiles. These are the

most modern weapons in the arsenal of the former USSR. Each of these missiles is capable of carrying 10 nuclear warheads.

Different sorts of question arise. What is behind this? Either the line of turning the country into a nuclear state has gained the upper hand in the Ukrainian Parliament. Or plain blackmail is being practised: an attempt to extort from the Americans another lot of dollars and a promise to exert pressure on Russia for the purpose of resolving the existing disputes in their favor.

I remind you that the Ukrainian leadership is insisting on the recognition of its right to join in the Russo-American talks on nuclear weapons. That is essentially a political demand. It would enable the Ukraine to consider itself a member of the nuclear club, and to receive compensation from Russia or the United States for the fuel contained in the missiles. That is now an economic demand. To this of late has been added also the demand for national security.

What is meant was explained popularly last week by Ukrainian Parliament Speaker Plyushch to U.S. Ambassador in Kiev Muller. In conditions when Russia's supreme legislative body has taken a decision directly aimed at violating the Ukraine's territorial integrity—the status of Sevastopol is referred to—he said, the Ukrainian Parliament has the right to raise such a question.

So the Russian Supreme Soviet is no more but its position is being vigorously utilized in Kiev.

We will not try to sort out these claims. I will dwell on something else: on the threshold of Christopher's trip a representative of the U.S. State Department stressed that Russia should become the only state to keep the nuclear armaments of the former USSR. The three other states on whose territory Soviet nuclear weapons were inherited—Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Ukraine—also agreed to this principle, he recalled.

Minsk has fulfilled the commitment it undertook in this connection. Almaty ratified the agreement on strategic offensive weapons but still has to join the agreement on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Kiev however, despite its promise, has done neither the one thing nor the other.

The U.S. Administration does not conceal its concern about the Ukraine's position. On the threshold of Christopher's coming to Kiev several American representatives of high rank visited. One of the leaders of the State Department stated that Washington was trying, without making any special noise, to convince Kiev to give up its claims.

Clinton's Administration realizes that the political debates and the economic crisis in the Ukraine are strengthening the position of the opponents of elimination of the nuclear arsenal but it continues to insist, in the interests of the Ukraine itself, that it keep its word to

become a nuclear-free state since this would ensure it freer access to Western financial aid.

This line is underpinned by very sharp publications in the press. The journal U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT recently called it the limit of impudence when a country which has recently become independent, is desperately in need of financial aid, with a collapsing army, navy and air force, behaves as if it intends to become the world's third nuclear power.

The position of Kiev naturally causes regret. It looks particularly unpromising against the background of the calm behavior of Belarus in the face of the problems arising. It has got rid of the former USSR's nuclear inheritance and without too much noise it received everything it wanted both from Russia and from the United States. Nazarbayev is resolving his problems in the same spirit.

Kiev has chosen a different way of behaving and it looks like the most unproductive one. It may have an explanation but not a justification.

RUSSIA

'Full Text' of Statement Condemning PRC's Nuclear Test

LD2210104593 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1710 GMT 21 Oct 93

[By ITAR-TASS: "Russian Government Statement in Connection with the PRC's Conducting of the Underground Testing of a Nuclear Weapon (Full Text)"—ITAR-TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct—The Government of the Russian Federation has issued a statement saying:

The Government of the Russian Federation expresses deep regret over the underground test of a nuclear weapon conducted by the People's Republic of China. It is noteworthy that this step was undertaken at a time when a truly unique opportunity had come about in the world to put a stop in the very near future once and for all to all nuclear tests. The appeals by many states, including Russia, not to interrupt the lull that has set in of late on the nuclear test-ranges of all countries were thus ignored.

Russia initiated the trilateral moratorium on nuclear tests which Britain and China have also observed de facto. Moreover, it is common knowledge that the silence on our test-range has already lasted for some 3 years. On 5 July 1993, the president of the Russian Federation signed a decree extending the period of the moratorium until such time as the moratorium declared by other states possessing nuclear weapons is observed by them de jure or de facto.

When making this decision, the Russian Federation was guided exclusively by a desire to help to maintain

favorable conditions for starting multilateral talks in the near future aimed at drawing up a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty under efficient international control. It is thanks to this and also to the important positive changes in the positions adopted by the United States and France in this matter that very favorable conditions for advancing this task toward implementation have taken shape.

On 10 August 1993, the disarmament conference adopted by a consensus shared by the PRC too the fundamental decision to start multilateral talks on drawing up a verifiable comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. The decision was regarded in our country and throughout the world with great satisfaction.

Against this background, the resumption of nuclear tests by the PRC cannot but have a negative effect on the international efforts in this field. Many people are now naturally asking whether the Chinese explosion will give rise to a retaliatory response from the other nuclear powers, thereby complicating the preparation of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

In this situation, the Government of the Russian Federation states its intention to continue to observe the moratorium on nuclear tests and calls on other nuclear states to do the same.

At the same time, the Russian Federation reserves the right to reconsider its decision on the moratorium if the situation in this sphere continues to develop unfavorably.

The incipient multilateral negotiating process on drawing up a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty must not be a hostage to anyone's ambitions or hasty decisions.

All peoples have an interest in the rapid banning of all nuclear tests.

Sub Cannot Be Raised; Plutonium Leak Next Year Predicted

PM2110155793 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 0600 GMT 21 Oct 93

[From the "Novosti" newscast: Video report by Aleksandr Korovkin and Valeriy Ledkov, identified by caption; figures in brackets denote broadcast time in GMT in hours, minutes, and seconds]

[Text] [060613] [Korovkin over video of drawing of submarine] A unique expedition to the Komsomolets submarine, which sank in the Norwegian Sea 7 April 1989, has been completed. Russian explorers, using the Mir-1 and Mir-2 bathyscaphes, have been able not only to examine the outside of the ill-fated vessel's hull at a depth of 1,700 meters, but also to penetrate into the interior of the sub with the help of a remote-control robot. This is where the following pictures were taken.

The expedition was organized by the Russian Government committee for special-purpose underwater works.

[Korovkin to official] What are the main results of the expedition to the Komsomolets submarine?

[T.N. Borisov, committee chairman, identified by caption] The results of this expedition make it possible to state unequivocally that the submarine cannot be raised either now or in the foreseeable future. On the other hand, it cannot be ruled out that radioactive plutonium will begin leaking from the warheads toward the end of next year or in 1995, polluting...

[Korovkin interrupts] What about the nuclear reactor itself? Does it present a threat?

[Borisov] No, according to experts and according to the results of our expedition, the reactor does not present a threat.

[Korovkin over video of map] On the instructions of the committee, special materials have already been developed for mothballing the Komsomolets nuclear submarine on the bed of the Norwegian Sea. It is interesting to note that one spin-off from this research has been the development of fundamentally new technology for the burial of liquid radioactive waste. The introduction of this technology will do away with the need to dump contaminated water in the world ocean. [060738] [video shows drawing of submarine, bathyscaphe, pictures taken inside sub, map, interview]

Official Surveys CBW Destruction Process

PM2510132193 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 22 Oct 93 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Anatoliy Demyanovich Kuntsevich, head of the Russian President's Committee for Problems of the Convention on Chemical and Biological Weapons, by Lieutenant Colonel Aleksandr Dolgikh under the "Today's Interlocutor" rubric; place and date not given: "Chemical Weapons: Are They Easy To Eliminate?" — first two paragraphs are introduction]

[Excerpts]

Calling Card: Anatoliy Demyanovich Kuntsevich

He was born at Oryol Oblast's settlement of Svisloch in 1934, and joined the Armed Forces in 1952. He spent 25 years at the Shikhan Military-Chemical Center, 10 of them as the center's head. He was discharged into the reserve in 1991 with the rank of lieutenant general from the post of deputy chief of the Chemical Troops. Since 1980 he has been a corresponding member, and subsequently a full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences (now the Russian Academy of Sciences). In 1986-1989 he participated in the elimination of the consequences of the Chernobyl AES [nuclear power station] accident, and also took part in eliminating [the consequences of] accidents at Donbass mines and other facilities. He was

posted to "hot spots" in Cuba, Afghanistan, and elsewhere. He is a Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of the Lenin Prize and the international "Golden She-Wolf" prize, and adviser to the UN Secretary General on chemical weapons matters. Since February 1992 he has headed the Russian President's Committee for Problems of the Convention on Chemical and Biological Weapons. He is married with two children.

Dolgikh: Anatoliy Demyanovich, public attention has recently focused on the committee you head and on you personally, mainly due to the Convention on Banning the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, which was signed in Paris in January this year. It is well known that specialists from your committee also took part in preparing this truly historic document...

Kuntsevich: First of all, let us make it absolutely clear that the history of the struggle to ban chemical weapons spans more than 100 years. But this process was given a powerful boost in the last 10-15 years, when objectively ripe conditions emerged for realizing that not only the use but even the storage of weapons of mass destruction, which are "surplus to requirements" and are already degrading, are fraught with a serious danger for people and their habitat.

The former USSR created a stockpile of about 40,000 tonnes of diverse combat toxic substances. Aviation bombs, missile warheads, artillery shells, and special containers were all charged with them. All these stockpiles are now stored at seven different sites in Russia, and the Ministry of Defense is in charge of them.

The Wyoming Memorandum between the Soviet Union (now Russia) and the United States was elaborated in 1989, under which there was an exchange of general information on military-chemical and industrial facilities. Preparation for its second stage is now under way. The sides will exchange more precise data on chemical weapons, the location of facilities, the conditions for storage of toxic substances, and the plans for their destruction. Reciprocal inspections will then take place.

But the main document which determines the procedure and schedule for mankind's deliverance from chemical weapons is the aforementioned convention, which to date has been signed by representatives of 140 states, including Russia. Immediately following the signing, the participating states embarked on the creation of an infrastructure to provide backup for implementing its provisions and for coordinating and monitoring the process of destroying chemical weapons at both international and national level. An internationally-financed preparatory commission of the Organization for Banning Chemical Weapons is at present working on a permanent basis in The Hague (Netherlands). For their part, all states which are parties to the convention are setting up national organs (committees) for implementing the convention's provisions. [passage omitted]

Dolgikh: Your top problem must of course be the elimination of Russian arsenals. What is the situation with the draft program for the destruction of chemical weapons?

Kuntsevich: Under the Paris Convention, Russia should embark on the actual destruction of its chemical arsenal not later than 2 years following the treaty's ratification, in other words by 1997. But it can be asserted right now that this will become possible only in conditions of coordinated collaboration between the relevant ministries and departments, complete mutual understanding with local administrations and the population of regions where it is planned to site the facilities for destruction of chemical weapons, and—finally—allocation of the appropriate funds. The comprehensive program has yet to be finally adopted. Further work is being done on its draft. The most likely outcome will be that stockpiles of chemical weapons will be eliminated at the sites where they are stored. I would also like to note that on 9 August this year Russia's President Boris Yeltsin signed a special directive providing for the creation of a government commission to select regions for the siting of facilities for the destruction of chemical weapons on Russia's territory. This commission will start work in the very near future. Subsequently the program will be submitted without fail for approval by the public and for expert study by state ecological organs. Once it is adopted, i.e. practical implementation will become the most important stage. This will require considerable material expenditures by our country, namely a sum to the order of 500 billion rubles at today's prices.

Dolgikh: Anatoliy Demyanovich, you have mentioned a truly astronomical sum which, bearing in mind the country's calamitous economic state, is downright ruinous.

Kuntsevich: Alas, this is exactly the amount that is needed to ensure that Russia honors its international commitments. We are not asking for a single kopek more than we need. Furthermore, we do have certain ideas which could seriously ease this financial burden. They are associated, for example, with the idea of processing the reaction compounds which would be produced as a result of the neutralization of toxic substances and would be valuable for the national economy.

Dolgikh: I have heard it said that particularly pure arsenic, which is needed by the radio electronic industry, can be extracted from lewisite. Could something else be extracted from other toxic substances? And if so, why are the American incinerating everything, seeing that they are better than us at looking after money?

Kuntsevich: This is actually an instance where our scientists have gotten the better of their transatlantic colleagues. Way back in the sixties we learned to transform combat toxic substances into different resins for timber processing, special fluids for the fast pumping of oil from wells, and other useful substances. All this is now being rationalized, as it were—systematized, registered, and

patented. If we succeed in implementing it, we will be able to recoup part of the expenditure envisaged for the destruction of chemical weapons.

We also believe that different commercial structures could also take part in financing the program. They will join in—it is a profitable business, but the appropriate conditions and at least some kind of preferential treatment should be established for them.

Dolgikh: All these are our own problems, so to say. But the West is also interested in the earliest possible destruction of such terrible weapons, especially in a country that is as unstable as ours. Maybe, for the sake of achieving this, they should loosen their purse strings?

Kuntsevich: The Americans have already allocated \$25 million, and talks are under way on the provision of additional funds to expand projects directly associated with the destruction of chemical weapons. While considering alternative technologies for the destruction of chemical weapons, we are working on the question of having the U.S. side set up in Russia two technological facilities for the destruction of chemical weapons on a turnkey basis within the framework of the agreement on aid for the Russian Federation. The elaboration of a Russian-German agreement is at its final stages, whereby a series of German firms [(Luvb) (name as transliterated], Keller GmbH will participate in solving the problems of the city of Kambarka and the settlement of Gornyy. We are also in contact with a series of U.S. firms—Parsons, General Atomics, Westinghouse, Battel, and others which are offering modern technologies for implementation in our country. This question will be studied jointly by Russian and U.S. specialists, and it is also proposed to develop joint projects with firms from Sweden, Italy, and other countries. Our ultimate goal is to ease the burden on the country's budget by at least 30-40 percent.

Dolgikh: Nonetheless, are we actually doing something at present as regards the elimination of toxic substances?

Kuntsevich: Yes, of course. Preparations for the large-scale destruction of chemical weapons in the former USSR got under way back in the early eighties. At that time we began building an experimental facility in Chayevsk, which was designed to work out the best possible technologies. It was also planned that later on it could have become a permanent [stasionarnyy] plant for the destruction of toxic substances with an annual capacity of up to 350 tonnes. A thorough expert study was conducted with international participation, which confirmed the complete safety of the technologies. Nevertheless, due to a series of objective and subjective reasons which will be further discussed at the proper time, the facility was not commissioned and the ensuing results are well known: The plant is standing idle, running colossal losses—100 million rubles in preperestroyka prices have gone to waste.

Dolgikh: It is well known that considerable quantities of chemical weapons were "buried" at sea in the past, and

their present condition is worrying many people today. Who is dealing with this problem in our country?

Kuntsevich: In compliance with a government decision, a series of departments, including our committee, are now working on a targeted federal program to eliminate the industrial base for the production of chemical weapons in Russia. Specifically, it will include an appraisal of the impact of earlier burial (submersion) of chemical weapons on people's health and the ecology. Alas, at present not a single department has complete information on where they were either submerged or buried. Therefore, much work still has to be done in archives to sum up, study, and analyze all data.

Dolgikh: And what is the situation regarding biological weapons? Is this also a prerogative of the committee which you head?

Kuntsevich: On 11 April last year Boris Yeltsin signed an edict banning biological weapons in Russia. The issue is thus finally closed. We have absolutely no stockpiles of biological weapons, therefore—fortunately—there are no problems regarding their destruction. Now we are formulating programs to retool the relevant scientific centers, former participants in military-biological programs, for general scientific activity to supply our population with effective medicines.

Dolgikh: One last question. Is it not a paradox that someone who has spent his entire life on the development of chemical weapons has now become their main eliminator?

Kuntsevich: It is all very simple to explain. When you need to defuse a mine you call in a sapper, when you need to destroy or convert [pererabotat] a nuclear weapon you assign the task to the relevant experts. Could nonspecialists possibly tackle chemical disarmament? I am certain that they could not. The destruction of chemical weapons requires the involvement of only top-grade professionals. There are, alas, only a few of them left but, while they are alive, their knowledge must be utilized. We will thus ensure the safety of the present and future generations of our compatriots.

As far as I personally am concerned, my main specialized field is not the development of weapons but, on the contrary, their destruction. Even while I was only a young scientist I succeeded in developing new and effective methods for the degasification (neutralization, destruction) of toxic substances and in creating about two dozen different degasification procedures and technological means whose specifications were truly superior to their counterparts abroad.

The work I did for my degree as candidate and later on as doctor of sciences was devoted to theoretical and practical problems in the sphere of homogeneous heterogeneous [as published] processes of the destruction of toxic substances' molecules in different environments

and subjacent surfaces, including real facilities (equipment, weapons, machinery, sites, buildings, and installations). I succeeded in forming and heading a major scientific and practical school which achieved significant results in the sphere of theoretical and applied problems concerning the reactivity of organophosphorus substances. Therefore, the destruction of chemical weapons is my professional work.

As regards their creation, while I was the leader of a major collective I was naturally directly involved in this work within the framework of ensuring parity and national security. I was then offered the job as consultant to the UN Secretary General on chemical weapons problems and to become actively involved in the process of international talks and directly in the preparation of the convention's text. I am certain that mankind can and must live in safety in the 21st century on the basis of multilateral efforts on the basis of parity.

Deputy Defense Minister Emphasizes 'Nuclear Security'

LD2510154693 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1357 GMT 25 Oct 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Gondusov]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Oct—Strengthening nuclear security in every aspect relating to the armed forces is a priority area of activity for Russia's Defence Ministry. First Deputy Defense Minister Andrey Kokoshin stressed this idea when summing up the results of an inspection tour at one of the main facilities of the relevant Defense Ministry department.

The ITAR-TASS correspondent was informed in the Russian Defence Ministry press center today that Andrey Kokoshin, Colonel-General Vyacheslav Mironov, Defense Ministry chief of armaments, and Colonel-General Yevgeniy Maslin, head of department at the general staff, were briefed on the developments of the Defense Ministry's leading scientific research organizations, in particular those relating to enhancing security during transportation of nuclear facilities.

New 'Mini' Atomic Reactor Unveiled

LD3010171393 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] The world's first atomic thermal emission power plant has been constructed by scientists and experts from leading centers in St. Petersburg's former military-industrial complex. Experts believe that the mobile Malyutka [little one] station is equally useful on board an orbital station or in an underwater laboratory and as simple to operate in the desert as in a polar settlement. Incidentally, the mini power plant does not have the usual ecological drawbacks. It can function for years without it being necessary to refuel the reactor with nuclear fuel. Thanks to technical features, there is no

danger of accidents. The unit has no turbines or conventional generators, and thermal energy is transformed directly into electrical energy. The Prometey scientific and research institute for construction materials took part in developing the power plant. The plant was displayed at an exhibition held in St. Petersburg entitled: East-West—Achievements in the field of materials technology and 21st Century technology.

UKRAINE

Parliament May Ratify Start 1 Treaty in Late 1993

LD2210164493 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in English 0000 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Meeting with U.S. ambassador to Ukraine William Miller, in Kiev on 21 October, Verhovna Rada [Supreme Council] chairman Ivan Plyusch said the parliament could be very likely to ratify the Start 1 Treaty in late 1993, given the MPs got weighty explanations about the mechanism for destruction of the strategic nuclear weapons stationed on Ukraine's territory, ways of compensating for them and clearcut guarantees of Ukraine's national security. [passage omitted]

The U.S. ambassador pledged his administration's support for the Ukrainian parliament's efforts to carry out democratic reforms and create a democratic society in Ukraine.

Kravchuk Views Nuclear Disarmament, Policies

AU2710154693 Vienna DER STANDARD in German 27 Oct p 4

[Interview with Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk by Gerhard Tuschla in Kiev; date not given: "We Have No Money for Disarmament"]

[Text] **Tuschla:** Mr. President, during your last meeting with Russian head of state Boris Yeltsin you agreed to return all remaining nuclear weapons in Ukraine to Russia. This no longer seems to be under discussion today. Russia is accusing Ukraine of having broken its word.

Kravchuk: First of all, the agreement that was made with President Yeltsin in Yalta has to be ratified. But I do not know how Russia wants to ratify it, because currently there is no parliament there. Ukraine sticks to its policy. Our country must become nuclear-free.

Tuschla: If one listens to the discussion in your parliament, one could easily believe that the opposite opinion is prevailing.

Kravchuk: All that cannot be done so easily and quickly. On the one hand, we are lacking the material and financial resources for the destruction of nuclear weapons. On the other, it is still unclear what security guarantees Ukraine can expect from its neighboring

countries. It is easily conceivable that Ukraine will be left alone if Poland and the other Eastern European countries join NATO and, on the other hand, other neighboring countries belong to the CIS security system.

Tuschla: What guarantees for the destruction of nuclear weapons can you give to U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher?

Kravchuk: I protest against forcing a country to crawl on its knees and to give guarantees without a comprehensive settlement of things and a definition of the commitments of others. I can assure everyone today that we will destroy the nuclear arms. Today, however, in the middle of the economic crisis, I do not have the money to carry this out. Thus, why should such guarantees be given?

Tuschla: German Chancellor Kohl recently said that Bonn will support Ukraine when it is nuclear-free.

Kravchuk: I would like Kohl to support us, not only when we are already nuclear-free. In order to get there, we need financial, scientific, technical, and other help. I called for the establishment of a fund for nuclear disarmament. Individual countries preferred to cover themselves in this respect.

Tuschla: That is to say, you are not flirting with the status of a nuclear power?

Kravchuk: Ukraine is not able to completely control the 176 missiles with their launcher facilities. One way or another, these things have to disappear. Ukraine cannot control its missiles alone: Our military can aim the launch vehicles at certain targets, but it does not have control over the warheads and the nuclear potential.

Tuschla: In concrete terms: You do not have the codes that are required for the launching of the missiles.

Kravchuk: At the moment, we cannot launch the missiles. We could do it if we had set ourselves this task. We have the scientific and technical potential. But we have not set ourselves this task.

Tuschla: According to the Lisbon protocol on the START I Treaty, you should scrap 130 of 176 missiles. What will be done with the remaining 46?

Kravchuk: They will be a voucher for further negotiations. We could suspend permanent operational readiness and remove the launcher codes, so that the United States need not fear that these missiles will reach its territory. Of course, in that case we would also call on the states that have their missiles aimed at our territory to remove the codes from their missiles.

Kravchuk Addresses Berthelsman Forum in Germany

LD2710234493 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1700 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Text] The people of Ukraine are among those who wish to build their future in an independent state. These

words became the leading idea of President Leonid Kravchuk's speech at the international Berthelsman forum, which took place on 23 October in Germany. Our observer Serhiy Hubin is at the microphone.

[Hubin] One of the most important tasks set by our country, pointed out Leonid Kravchuk, is to return to the circle of leading European states. Throughout the decades it has been deprived of such an opportunity. The European region is considered by Ukrainian politicians as a common home for all countries and nations that live in it. Willing to integrate into the most important European institutions, Ukraine, I quote the text of the speech by our president, is first and foremost targeted at maintaining the closest and broadest possible relations with the countries of the Central-Eastern Europe and the newly independent states: The former USSR republics. Not only geography but also common historic past, long-standing economic, cultural, humanitarian, and other ties unite us with these countries and nations. Kravchuk pointed out. Their further development will take place on an equal and mutually beneficial basis. Attempts to restore the domination of one state, apply pressure by force and impose some other's will on the nations are rejected as such. It was, probably, the most tragic in the history of European experience of the struggle for freedom and independence, that Ukraine gained through suffering, so as to prize peace and quiet. Its stabilizing role in post-Soviet space, which now resembles a bunch of ethnic, religious, ideological, and inter-state conflicts, is steadily growing. Sometimes, Kravchuk pointed out, one can hear, especially in the West, that Ukraine's development is slowed down and conservative.

However, our president continued further, one cannot disregard the fact that the upheaval on such a scale directly touched upon the vital interests of millions of people. Maintaining peace and social accord, Ukraine enters the civilized world in a civilized manner and introduces common human values inside the country.

This principle of gradualness and continuity has been transformed in the words of Leonid Kravchuk from the rostrum of the Berthelsman Forum. I quote: In its foreign policy, we consistently defend the following approach: Security for ourselves through security for all.

Ukraine comes out for the creation of a comprehensive all-European security system. In the opinion of Kravchuk, it may be built on the basis of the already existing international institutions. Above all, these are the CSCE, NATO, North Atlantic Cooperation Council and the Western European Union. It was underlined that Ukraine's direct membership in such a structure would create necessary external guarantees of its national security. A possibility of creating a so-called regional security system in Central and Eastern Europe is also considered to have good prospects. It is being actively discussed now by politicians of various ranks.

But here is how Kravchuk sees it. I quote: This initiative in no way envisages the creation of any military bloc to replace the former Warsaw Treaty. It is in no way directed against any state. On the contrary, any country of the region may join this initiative, unquote. Ukraine determined its stand in relation to NATO, considering it to be a guarantor of security on the continent, and showed understanding in relation to the countries that expressed their intention of joining this organization.

In his speech at the international Berthelsman Forum, I would like to remind you that it was held on 23 October in Germany, Kravchuk dwelled separately on the nuclear disarmament issue. He reiterated that Ukraine respected the obligations it assumed and more than once confirmed its right to become a non-nuclear state in the future. The disarmament process is long and such that needs considerable allocations. The latter, as is known, are difficult to make in Ukraine. Certain states extended special-purpose financial aid to us.

Having thanked them for this, Kravchuk again reminded us of the idea, forwarded by Ukraine at the world economic forum in Davos, on the expediency of setting up an international nuclear disarmament fund. In the opinion of our president, it could promote the process of denuclearization throughout the world. Here is one more quotation from Kravchuk's speech: We believe that the process of the denuclearization of Ukraine should coincide with specific actions by nuclear states aimed at achieving our common goal, i.e. the building of a nuclear-free and safe world. The president of Ukraine also spoke out for the development and consolidation of integration with both the West and the East. At this point, he indicated that the European Community and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development could promote this process, and called upon them for more resolute actions toward that end. Finally, Kravchuk added: Time is needed for Ukraine to join the present-day all-European process, however, we see Ukraine's future as that of an equal, law-governed, democratic state in a united Europe.

Supreme Council Adopts Amended Military Doctrine

LD2010093593 Kiev UNIAR in Ukrainian 0755 GMT
20 Oct 93

[Excerpt] A closed session of the Supreme Council of Ukraine was held yesterday. [passage omitted] Vasyl Durdynets, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, and Tarasenko, deputy chairman of the commission on Ukraine's defense and state security, presented the draft military doctrine of Ukraine, which was adopted by deputies almost without discussion.

The difference between this draft and its earlier version lies in the fact that the formulation, "Ukraine does not consider any state as its adversary" has been changed to "Ukraine will consider its potential adversary to be a state whose consistent policy constitutes a military danger to Ukraine."

The author of this amendment is former defense minister Kostyantyn Morozov. The amendment to point 1.3 of the previous version of the doctrine, which noted that Ukraine adheres to the nonnuclear principles: Not to accept, manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, reads, "Having become the owner of nuclear weapons through historical circumstances, Ukraine will never sanction their use and excludes the threat to use nuclear weapons from its foreign policy arsenal. In future, Ukraine intends to become a nonnuclear state and links the reduction and destruction of nuclear weapons with the appropriate actions by other nuclear states and the granting by them and by the world community of reliable security guarantees."

Pavlychko Warns Against Outside Pressure To Implement NPT

LD2010192093 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1400 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Report by Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission on the ratification of the START I Treaty and accession to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet evening session on 20 October —recorded]

[Text] National security has many supports. But its main foundation is its own armed force, capable of checking an aggressor.

Excluding from the arsenal of its foreign policy the threat of (?using) nuclear weapons, I quote (?our) document, Ukraine as an owner of these weapons should deal with them wisely. We should ratify START I, but at the same time it is not necessary or even harmful to extend the framework of this treaty. Talk may be about destroying (?30) percent of nuclear weapons located in Ukraine, and not more.

The accession of Ukraine to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] is possible only after, first, the world community reinterprets this document, which is discriminatory regarding our state, in 1995, and second, an agreement is signed between Ukraine and nuclear states, a legally binding act that nuclear states will not allow a change to the current Ukrainian borders. We are going toward non-nuclear status, but no one, apart from us, can decide how long this road will be. We are owners of weapons today, and we should not give in to any pressure directed at disarming us as soon as possible and against our own interests.

Nuclear Fuel Disappears From Chernobyl Power Station

Amount Not Disclosed

LD2310141593 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Oct 93

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The Ukrainian national radio has reported that some nuclear fuel has disappeared from the Chernobyl nuclear electric power station [AES]. The republic's security services are finding it difficult to determine when this happened—5 days ago or 8 years ago. The amount of stolen fuel has not been disclosed. I would like to remind you that the U.S. State Department has expressed concern over the decision of the Ukrainian parliament to revoke its decision to close the Chernobyl AES which it adopted previously.

Reward Offered for Help in Investigation

LD0211121493 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 2130 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Text] Kiev oblast [no dateline, as received]—On 1 November Mykola Sorokin, general director of the "Chernobyl Nuclear Electric Power Station" production association, asked workers of the atomic station to help in the search for two tvets [heat emitting element] containing nuclear fuel that disappeared on 20 October. A reward of 10 million karbovantsi will be paid to whoever offers substantial help in the investigation.

Plyushch Cites Conditions for START-I Ratification

LD2510142793 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1252 GMT 25 Oct 93

[By UKRINFORM correspondent Aleksey Petrunya for TASS]

[Text] Kiev October 25 TASS—Ukrainian parliament speaker Ivan Plyushch said his country may ratify the START-I treaty only in case Ukraine receives security guarantees and compensations for the nuclear fuel in eliminated missiles and added that the security problem can be decided at trilateral Ukrainian-Russian-American negotiations.

"I believe we shall succeed in convincing lawmakers to ratify the START-I treaty and join the nuclear nonproliferation treaty only upon the conditions that a mechanism of collective security is created and a mechanism of eliminating nuclear weapons is worked out and in case of a compensation for the (nuclear) fuel (in warheads)," Plyushch told reporters on Monday after meeting U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

He quoted Christopher as saying that "the position of Ukraine will become more secure if it gets rid of nuclear weapons" and said that "it is not necessary to convince us in that."

"We have proclaimed the Ukrainian course towards a nuclear-free status and are strictly abiding by it. However, after Ukraine became an independent state and in connection with developments at our neighbors we have to seriously think about the security of our state," Plyushch said.

He recalled that Ukraine had got rid of its tactical nuclear weapons, but did not receive any compensation for that. "At the same time we are buying fuel for our nuclear power plants in Russia," he said.

According to Plyushch, Ukrainian-American relations were impeded by the U.S. position which preferred to deal with the whole of the Commonwealth of Independent States rather than with its separate members. "Our delegation put it bluntly that the position of the U.S. Administration treating the CIS as a state greatly impeded the relations. It is necessary to develop contacts with each of the independent states which emerged on the territory of the former Soviet Union, with Ukraine in particular. We are glad that the secretary of state realises it well," Plyushch said.

Nuclear Nonproliferation Center To Open in Kiev

Projects To Attract Scientists

WS2610140293 Kiev Ukrayinske Radio First Program Network in Ukrainian 0900 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] On 25 October in Kiev, representatives of Ukraine, the United States, Canada, and Sweden signed an agreement establishing a scientific and technological center in Ukraine. The center's program envisions the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. It will become a center for developing, investing in, and examining projects directed at attracting scientists, currently working in the arms industry, into working for scientific and technical establishments in the private sector. Governing bodies of the scientific and technological center will be located in Kiev. Yesterday's ceremony devoted to the conclusion of this agreement was the result of negotiations which lasted for more than a year.

More on Nonproliferation Center

WS2610154693 Kiev Ukrayinske Radio First Program Network in Ukrainian 1400 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Representatives of the Canadian, Swedish, Ukrainian, and U.S. governments signed in Kiev an agreement on establishing a scientific and technological center, NTTsU, whose purpose is to give the Ukrainian engineers and specialists employed in the military industry an opportunity to apply their knowledge and capabilities in civilian branches of the economy, thus reducing the threat [words indistinct] of nuclear weapons. All sides that signed the agreement committed themselves to allocating substantial funds to finance the center's projects. The United States of America is to earmark \$10 million, Canada \$2 million, and Sweden \$1.5 million. Ukraine will be responsible for ensuring tax-exempt premises, equipment, services, and safety guarantees for the center. Proposals for the projects can be submitted by private individuals, organizations, or governments. They can be forwarded directly to governments of the countries that signed the agreement. The NTTsU will finance projects promoting the resolution of national or international technological problems, supporting Ukraine's

transition to the market economy and its basis, and applied research as well as encouraging technological development in the spheres of environmental protection, energy, nuclear security, and elimination of consequences of accidents at nuclear reactors. To implement the center's projects, its Board of Directors is planning to engage government and nongovernment organizations and private entrepreneurs from different countries.

Stance on N-Arms Has 'Changed for the Worse'

PM2710101593 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
27 Oct 93 First Edition pp 1, 3

[Aleksandr Sychev report: "Christopher's Mission to Kiev Unsuccessful. Ukraine Prepared To Give Up Nuclear Weapons Only in Exchange for \$3 Billion"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher went to Kiev to secure at long last Ukraine's agreement to get rid of the nuclear weapons remaining on its territory. But almost a year of vigorous Washington diplomacy in Kiev proved unsuccessful. Moreover, the Ukrainian position clearly changed for the worse.

Only recently Kiev was offering assurances that the pledges on nuclear disarmament would be approved by parliament at any moment. Only the most nationalist politicians in parliament, who seemingly did not reflect the opinion of the majority, were speaking of financial compensation and special security guarantees.

But now Secretary of State Christopher faced outright haggling. He was given to understand that success on the question of nuclear weapons in Ukraine will cost Washington at least \$2.8 billion, and maybe \$5 billion, as parliament Chairman Ivan Plyushch stated. "The more swiftly the problem of guarantees and financial aid is resolved, the more swiftly Ukraine will fulfill its pledges," Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko said.

An agreement whereby Washington will provide Ukraine with the \$175 million promised earlier for the dismantling of warheads plus another \$155 million as financial aid for the restoration of the economy was signed in Kiev.

The only response to this goodwill gesture that Christopher heard from President Leonid Kravchuk was: "Let parliament decide." Today the majority of the Ukrainian Supreme Council is effectively opposed to a nuclear-free status for the state. Christopher was promised that parliament might ratify the START I treaty by the end of the year, but with substantial amendments.

Ukraine is insisting that it be regarded as a nuclear state and be included in the negotiating process on nuclear arms on an equal footing with the five recognized nuclear powers. In exchange for the aforesaid amount of compensation and on condition that Russia returns the nuclear fuel for nuclear power stations recovered from the warheads, deputies are prepared to allow only 130 old SS-19 ICBM's whose lifetime is coming to an end to

go "under the knife." As for the 46 modern SS-24 missiles and also the 40 strategic bombers equipped with nuclear weapons, it is proposed to leave them "temporarily" in Ukraine's arsenal. According to Dmitro Pavlychko, chairman of the Supreme Council Foreign Policy Committee, this could go on for "7, 10, or 20 years."

The motives of the advocates of a "temporarily" nuclear Ukraine are perfectly obvious. Some see nuclear weapons as offering an opportunity to satisfy great-power ambitions, others would merely like to sell the weapons at the highest possible price regardless of the consequences.

As early as 1995 the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons might not be extended, and up to a dozen new nuclear powers threatening one another with force would emerge in the world. Nuclear tests would be

continued. The fulfillment of the START I and START II treaties would also be wrecked.

The weapons on Ukraine's territory are included in the overall quotas for the cuts. If the Ukrainian SS-24's and bombers are excluded from the process even temporarily, then Russia, in order to comply with the timetable, will have to destroy its own, more modern systems. Naturally Moscow will not agree to this.

Kiev risks finding itself in political isolation. The annoyed U.S. secretary of state hinted at the possibility of such a development before leaving for the next destination on his itinerary—Belarus. "The retention of nuclear weapons will weaken your security, not strengthen it," he said. "It will hamper and maybe jeopardize the process of integration in the world community of democratic nations, which is the only real guarantee of Ukraine's security."

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

BAe, Matra Considering Joint Missile-Building Company

Each To Have 50% Stake

AU2610094093 Paris AFP in English
0921 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Paris, Oct 26 (AFP)—British Aerospace (BAe) and the French group Matra are thinking of agreeing by the end of the year to form a joint company to build missiles, BAe managing director Dick Evans said on Tuesday.

The two companies intended to form a joint venture, in which each country would have a stake of 50 percent, Evans said. He also observed that the distribution of capital did not necessarily mean an equivalent distribution of power. The two companies could not hope to continue as major forces in the field of fighter aircraft if they did not find a way of working together, Evans also said.

In an interview with the *Les Echos* newspaper here he said that the two companies were each investing in similar fields of research and technology. They would rationalise this if they could find a way of doing so and were talking to each other regularly to identify such opportunities.

Rationalisation of the European aeronautical industry affected fighter aeroplanes, Evans said.

Further Report

AU2610111193 Paris AFP in English
1059 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Paris, Oct 26 (AFP)—Evans said that the two companies had agreed on the structure of what they should do together and on the range of products. They were now studying how much each company should contribute to a venture.

In any case they intended to offer other companies a chance to participate and this would change the balance of forces between BAe and Matra.

But at the moment they were not negotiating with the other big British company in the sector, GEC-Marconi, Evans said.

Britain Pulls Out of TASM Project

AU2510175493 Paris AFP in English
1735 GMT 25 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Marseille, France, Oct 25 (AFP)—At a joint press conference in Paris, British Defence Secretary Malcolm Rifkind minimised Britain's decision last week to pull out of a new nuclear tactical air-to-surface missile (TASM) project to have been built with the French.

He said TASM was "one small part of the overall nuclear situation" and Britain "had very considerable common nuclear interests" with France. The two West European countries had "a very high degree of commonality" in the nuclear field.

Leotard said British and French concepts of the role of their nuclear deterrents in post-Cold War Europe "are very close, very often identical."

The two ministers also discussed the Horizon project for a new generation of frigates being developed with Italy. "This is the first time we have had this level of cooperation on naval matters with agreement already reached on the naval requirement with Italy, Great Britain and France," Rifkind said.

The British minister on Tuesday inspects French nuclear missile-launching submarines based in Brittany, western France, and the shipyard building a new nuclear aircraft carrier, the Charles de Gaulle, due to become operational by the end of the decade.

FRANCE

London Withdraws From French-British LRAG Missile Project

BR2010182993 Paris LIBERATION in French
20 Oct 93 p 11

[Article by Dominique Garraud: "Defense: Maintaining Strike Capability"]

[Text] London's announcement that Britain is withdrawing from a joint project with France on the development of a long-range air-to-ground missile is a setback for France. At stake: the future of the airborne component of its strategic forces.

Significantly, the British press only made passing mention of the abandonment of the French-British long-range air-to-ground (LRAG) missile project, announced by Defense Minister Malcolm Rifkind to the House of Commons on Monday night. For London, this was a nonevent, as the decision had been highly predictable. For Paris, this was very bad news.

This decision will let Britain save an additional UK Pounds 2 billion from its already drastically reduced defense budget. Indeed, London had given up long ago this project of dual-capability (nuclear or conventional) airborne missile, able to hit a target within 600 km.

With serious differences regarding the future missile's technical specifications, the French and the British had only economic (sharing an estimated 26 billion French franc cost) and political (common European defense) incentives to work together on the project. London has given up LRAG missiles altogether, leaving an ever-hopeful Paris to pick up the pieces.

French generals and manufacturers (mostly Aerospatiale) saw the LRAG as an integral part of their strategic vision. In France, it was meant to replace a currently operational line of medium-range air-to-ground missile with a 100 to 300-km range. On the British side, the missile would have replaced the gravitation bombs still used by the Tornado fighter-bombers. Thus, part of the nuclear arsenal of both countries was at stake. By abandoning the LRAG, the British sentence airborne carriers to a very early death (10 years at the most), keeping only the Trident missiles carried by submarines.

Paris is utterly against such a choice (suppressing the airborne component). Insisting on the different conditions it is facing (Britain's nuclear arsenal is integrated with that of the United States), France intends to maintain its strike capability at a level high enough to guarantee that it can make its own decisions. And while open consideration has been given to the closure of the S3D ground-to-ground ballistic missile site at Plateau d'Albion—the president of the Republic has been considering it for a few years now—no one is talking about renouncing the nuclear air-strike capability.

The future of France's nuclear weapon system will be addressed in a chapter of the White Paper on Defense; a progress report was delivered by Marceau Long to Defense Minister Francois Leotard yesterday. Although the paper's final thrust cannot be predicted at this point, one may safely infer that it will reflect the wishes of certain military and business circles. The emphasis will be on the usefulness of air-to-ground missiles, the only ones able to deliver "variable energy" nuclear warheads with a good degree of accuracy. That is, to destroy with a 1-kiloton bomb the command center of a "potential lunatic" (a demented, petty autocrat), in the words of a senior officer, without causing undue damage to the surroundings.

As could be expected, the Air Force has been supporting this project. So do all generals and manufacturers, for whom this is a need highlighted by the Gulf War. According to them, in order to fend off regional threats compounded by nuclear proliferation and risks of bacteriological and chemical aggression, the French doctrine must change from nuclear deterrence "from the weak toward the strong" to deterrence "from the strong toward the insane." With a president (Francois Mitterrand) who remains highly committed to the current French deterrence doctrine, the debate is unlikely to become public before 1995.

In the meantime, the writing is on the wall. London's announcement is a hard blow to the supporters of an amended French deterrence doctrine. And the champions of the LRAG missile will now have to defend a Fr26 billion project which France would have to fund on its own in a tough budgetary context. The struggle may first be limited to the development of a LRAG fitted with a conventional warhead—the first French cruise missile.

London's decision will also freeze joint nuclear projects between France and Britain. Short of developing missiles together, the two countries could try to coordinate their nuclear submarines' patrolling schedules. A far cry from Paris' dreams of French-British cooperation becoming the foundation of a common European nuclear defense organized around the Paris-London axis.

Warhead Dismantling Equipment To Be Supplied to Russia

AU2110141893 Paris AFP in English
1347 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Paris, Oct 21 (AFP)—France will shortly supply machine tools and containers for dismantling Russia's nuclear warheads and converting fissile materials extracted from them to civilian use. French officials said Thursday.

Under two accords worth 160 million francs (28 million dollars) signed with visiting Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev on Wednesday, machine tools will be supplied to cut up warheads and containers will be provided for the safe transport of plutonium and highly-enriched uranium taken from the warheads.

Under the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), Russia and other nuclear states of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) must cut their warheads from between 20,000 and 25,000 to 3,500—representing between 500 and 1,000 tonnes of highly-enriched uranium and 100 to 200 tons of plutonium, the officials said.

The United States, Britain and to a lesser extent Germany are also helping to destroy CIS nuclear warheads.

A main Franco-Russian agreement worth 400 million francs (70 million dollars) overall was signed in Moscow in November 1992 and resulted from an official visit to Paris by President Boris Yeltsin at the beginning of the year.

Under that accord, France has already supplied radiation security equipment for dismantling the warheads and for stocking fissile materials and is providing know-how for converting them to civilian use, officials said.

They said France acquired the technology from taking its own nuclear warheads apart to check on their condition. Paris also dismantled its airborne final warning AN 52 nuclear bomb in 1991 and its ground-to-ground Pluton missiles in 1992.

The country's Atomic Energy Commissariat has studied methods of re-using the fissile materials in its nuclear power stations in the form of a fuel mixture of uranium and plutonium known as Mox.

On Thursday Kozyrev met with French Defence Minister Francois Leotard and the two discussed European

security problems, notably in the Caucasus, and developments with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), Defence Ministry officials said.

The ministers also discussed the continuing French moratorium on nuclear testing, the officials said.

Kozyrev met President Francois Mitterrand on Wednesday. Prime Minister Edouard Balladur is expected to visit Moscow some time in November.

Future of Nuclear Deterrent Viewed

PM2610123893 Paris *LE FIGARO* in French
25 Oct 93 p 7

[Patrice-Henry Desaubliaux article: "A Renewed Nuclear Deterrent"]

[Text] The nuclear issue is becoming a particularly sensitive subject in France once again. This was shown by the impact of the nuclear test carried out by China on 5 October and, more recently, the reactions to the British decision to abandon the air-to-surface nuclear missile project. These two events immediately revived the debate on our own tests and our own arsenal.

This "sensitivity" can be partly explained by the cohabitation at the highest level of the executive. The majority which supports Edouard Balladur certainly has reservations about the continuation of the moratorium on nuclear tests. It is even convinced that, as for GATT, it is a veritable trap left by the Socialist government. A daunting trap because "the more time goes by, the more difficult it will be to resume the tests." In a few months time, France will embark on a presidential campaign; in 1995 the nuclear nonproliferation treaty will be renegotiated and one of the counterparts of that could well be a test ban treaty.

But would the Chinese and British decisions have had such an impact in France if the strategic situation, which was relatively stable until 1989, and has become uncertain since then, did not prompt people to ask questions? Based on the principles of preventing war and refusing to engage in battle, the "French-style," in other words "de Gaulle style," nuclear deterrent now benefits from a broad consensus. Based on the capability of inflicting on an enemy damage out of all proportion with the possible benefits of his aggression, it still maintains "its full credibility," at a level of strict adequacy.

Nonetheless, France cannot fail to take account of the decline in space and time of the pressing threat which the former Soviet Union represented, the emergence of new threats—which might one day become nuclear—from other countries, and the prospects of a future European political union.

Is our concept of deterrence, known as deterrence "by the weak of the strong," not obsolete? Is it still relevant? How can it be extended to the new threats, the threats

from those who are "crazy" and those who are "weaker?" With what weapon systems should a renewed deterrent be equipped?

These questions were at the heart of the thinking of the White Paper Commission which submits its "interim report" to the prime minister this Monday. On the basis of its studies and those of the Lanxade commission on nuclear tests, the government will have to decide its strategic options in the defense sphere.

In the view of this White Paper Commission, three scenarios have some coherence. The first consists of not changing anything. Has not our deterrent been presented in the past as "on all fronts" and hence adaptable to the diversity of threats? According to those who are in favor of it, this status quo presents two advantages: enabling a degree of detachment from the question of tests; and, initially, being a source of savings. But, in the long term, will our defense system not be "fossilized?"

The second scenario, however, tends to consider that ultimately (the White Paper looks ahead to the year 2010), the nuclear deterrent will lose a great deal of its relevance. Both because nuclear weapons will be increasingly controlled internationally thanks to the "new world order," and because we will witness the emergence of new conventional weapons. These weapons, known as "intelligent" or "surgical" weapons, will become more of a deterrent than nuclear weapons. This scenario, constructed on a formidable gamble (the "disappearing" nuclear sphere) would lend itself to a conventional arms race which would be beyond our budgetary capabilities.

The third course, the one suggested by the government, confirms the central role of the deterrent while adapting it to the foreseeable future. The doctrine changes less than the missions and the resources. Thus, to open it up to the future European political union, the notion of "vital interests" is extended to that of "fundamental interests." Above all, the political authority is given diversified means of discouraging any aggressor: the damage must still strike him as unacceptable, but it must also be on a scale consistent with his own threat.

The problem with this scenario stems from the fact that it may lead to the fear of a slide toward a doctrine of use. Now, to be credible, nuclear deterrence cannot be confused with retaliation. On a strategic scale, which is essentially political, it must keep a clear "readability" for the enemy. And this is not just a question of what is said.

The logic of this scenario leads to maintaining the Strategic Naval Force as a major nuclear armament because of the survival capacity of the nuclear missile-launching submarines. The second component ought to be "flexible, transportable, and accurate, nonballistic, subsonic, or supersonic." These are the characteristics of the (supersonic) medium-range air-to-surface missile (with a range of between 100 and 300 km according to the launch altitude) which, in principle, is operational until 2005 2007. They would be the characteristics of the long-range air-to-surface missile (range of at least 600

km) being studied in France and which the British, who were interested at one time, have abandoned.

This decision has no direct impact on our deterrent. The decision to launch the development of such a weapon can wait for 2 or 3 years. On the other hand, it prompted real disappointment among all those who thought Franco British nuclear cooperation was possible and imminent with a view to a future European defense. It also stripped them of a powerful argument against those who put forward the qualities of safety and reliability of surface-to-surface ballistic missiles which are silo-based or mobile and which have variable range and power. Once the Albion Plateau missiles have gone, these weapon systems would remain the only ones to mark the "territory" of France and, perhaps in the future, of its European partners, in face of the continuing threat from Eastern Europe.

GERMANY

Bonn Plans To Reconsider Arms Export Permits

AU2810155893 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT
in German 27 Oct 93 p 8

[Report signed "hjs": "Federal Government To Reconsider Permits for Arms Exports"]

[Text] Bonn, 26 Oct—The Federal Government plans to adjust current subsidies for aviation and space flight to the changed international structure. This was announced by Reinhard Goehner, parliamentary state secretary in the Economics Ministry and government coordinator for German aviation and space flight. At the same time, he presented an eight point program to improve the framework conditions for aviation and space flight in Germany.

Goehner stressed that the Federal Government continues to emphatically support the goal of making or keeping German aviation and space industry internationally competitive. It has given a considerable starting capital to this technologically important industrial branch and has given more than 10 billion German marks in subsidies to aviation industry alone over the past years. Now it is necessary to improve the framework conditions. However, it is the responsibility of the companies to make market opportunities compatible with the company structure.

Goehner announced that the "stance on aviation research and technology policy will be determined" at the beginning of 1994. The goal is a new, more efficient promotion structure to support future aviation and space industry research and development projects. The work on this concept, which also includes a dialogue with industry, has been under way for some months across the various ministries and is aimed at medium- and long-term developments.

The coordinator for aviation and space flight came out in favor of preserving minimum capacities in the field of defense technology. In this connection, he also called for reconsideration of German policy as regards arms exports and export permits. In the current negotiations in Brussels, the Federal Government is striving for a European harmonization concerning permits for so-called "dual use products."

Goehner, who also advocated taking aviation technology more into consideration in the EC's fourth research framework program, also called for shifting the Luftwaffe's maintenance work to industry. He welcomed corresponding initiatives by the FRG Defense Ministry. New orders to industry are anticipated in the near future.

EC Objects to German Arms Export Regulations

AU2410181293 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG
in German 23-24 Oct 93 p 5

[["deu" report: "EC Objects to German Regulations"]]

[Text] Bonn—The strict German laws against illegal arms exports will probably be loosened soon. In negotiations between the EC states on unified regulations for arms exports, the other countries are not even remotely willing to accept German standards as general EC guidelines. Heinrich Kolb, Free Democratic Party of Germany [FDP], parliamentary state secretary in the Economics Ministry, therefore said in the Bundestag on Thursday evening that the Federal Government will have "to reexamine potential consequences on its national control law." According to the Stockholm SIPRI Institute, in 1992 Germany was the world's third largest arms exporter, exporting weapons to the tune of DM3.1 billion.

The Federal Government believes that it is better to agree to lower standards for arms exports because this facilitates a unified EC solution. In the Bundestag debate the coalition parties Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union and FDP supported the Government's position. On behalf of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], Deputy Hermann Bachmaier rejected this categorically. The Federal Government is under great pressure from industry. Companies, in particular in branches such as machine-building, complain about disadvantages in international competition because of the strict German control law. "Other states make propaganda, claiming that the Germans will not even get a permit for exporting their products." FDP Deputy Georg Gallus complained.

The quarrel between companies and arms inspectors mainly involves "dual use" goods, that is, products that can be used for civilian and military purposes. These include flow-turn machines, special steels, or plant protection substances. After the Gulf War the FRG introduced stricter criteria for export permits for "dual use" goods. At that time it became known that Iraq had accomplished the majority of its armament with German

products. However, the other EC states "have no intention at all" of adjusting to the German regulations, FDP Deputy Klaus Beckmann said.

SPD Deputy Elke Leonhard-Schmid criticized the fact that the Federal Government still sees legal arms exports as a factor of employment, regardless of humanitarian consequences, and looks the other way in the case of illegal exports. Everyone knows that there are at least three loopholes despite the strict German control law. These include the export of individual parts, which do not require a permit, instead of entire facilities, which are then assembled at their destination. In addition, licenses are sold to disputed recipient countries. Finally, there are a rising number of cooperation projects between German and foreign companies, whereby the foreign corporation then markets the armament goods. "This makes it clear that the usual arms control is not sufficient," Leonhard-Schmid stressed. She suggested shifting controls more vigorously to the recipient countries. Only there can the way in which the goods are used be checked.

UNITED KINGDOM

Plans For RAF's New Nuclear Missile Axed

LD1810160193 London PRESS ASSOCIATION
in English 1543 GMT 18 Oct 93

[By Charles Miller, PRESS ASSOCIATION defense correspondent]

[Text] Plans to develop a new nuclear missile for the RAF [Royal Air Force] have been scrapped saving around 1.5 billion pounds sterling in the cash-strapped defence budget, it was announced tonight.

Instead, Britain's sub-strategic nuclear deterrent will be provided by Trident submarine missiles fitted with a single warhead.

The decision means the RAF will eventually lose its nuclear role, which it has jealously guarded for 40 years.

The announcement by Defence Secretary Malcolm Rifkind in the Commons came as no surprise as officials have indicated for some time that it would no longer be

financially viable to develop a missile to replace the RAF's free-fall nuclear bombs.

"Since the late 1980s the world's security circumstances have changed fundamentally. We have done a full reappraisal and concluded the requirement is not of a significantly high priority to justify it," said an official.

The Royal Navy has been working behind the scenes to prove that its Trident D-5 missiles can be used in both the strategic and sub-strategic roles.

It was originally planned to arm each Trident submarine with 16 missiles carrying a maximum of eight independently targeted warheads to defeat the world's most sophisticated missile defence systems in a strategic attack.

But Mr Rifkind explained that Britain needed to maintain a sub-strategic nuclear strike force to deter potential aggressors, who might be prepared to gamble that Britain would not launch an all-out nuclear attack.

A senior Ministry of Defence official said: "It is part of our overall war prevention system.

"It is an essential link between strategic nuclear weapons and conventional war—a clear demonstration that aggression is not a rational option."

It is widely feared that an increasing number of countries will develop nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

And a sub-strategic nuclear weapon is seen as the necessary deterrent against such nations.

The total cost of developing the missile known as the Tactical Air to Surface Missile (TASM) was estimated at about 1.8 billion pounds sterling.

Officials said the cost of using Trident in a sub-strategic role was "almost nothing" as all that was required was some new computer software and some shore construction at the Faslane submarine base on the Clyde.

It will not be necessary to develop a new warhead as all the Trident missiles - both strategic and sub-strategic - will be fitted with the same warhead.

However, Britain is retaining its capability to design, develop and produce new nuclear weapons in the future.

"We need to keep our options open," added the official.

No Substantial Progress Made in U.S.-DPRK Contacts

SK2510004893 Seoul YONHAP in English
0026 GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] Washington, Oct. 24 (YONHAP)—North Korea and the United States have had a series of contacts in New York to find a breakthrough in their negotiations on the North Korean nuclear issue, but have made no substantial progress, diplomatic sources say.

"There are only signs that the talks are moving in a positive direction," a source said Sunday [24 October].

They said the United States and North Korea apparently made little headway in their concentrated attempt to find solutions to problems related to the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] ad hoc inspection of North Korean nuclear facilities and the resumption of the U.S.-North Korean high-level talks.

If there was a gain in the contact, it was a clear recognition by North Korea that there cannot be further talks for improvement in its relations with the United States unless Pyongyang allows the IAEA to inspect its facilities and inter-Korean dialogue makes progress, the sources said.

They said that which direction the North Korean nuclear issue takes will depend on what kind of attitude Pyongyang shows at the South-North talks on the exchanges of special envoys, scheduled to be held at Panmunjom on Thursday [day as received].

North Korea is also well aware that its negotiations with the United States to improve bilateral relations will stop if the IAEA is unable to replace batteries and films in its surveillance cameras in North Korean facilities by the end of this month, they said.

North Korea, therefore, could "come out positively" at the last moment, either allowing the resumption of IAEA ad hoc inspection or a visit by an IAEA inspection team, the sources said.

"In any event, there are only signs of positive moments," they said. "The situation is fluid."

With regard to North Korea's demand for U.S. financial support for the replacement of its nuclear reactors with those of the light-water type, the sources said it was difficult for the U.S. Government to comply because the aid would amount to billions of dollars and the replacement would take no less than 10 years.

The sources also dismissed as premature some press reports that the United States and North Korea would establish diplomatic relations if North Korea accepts the IAEA's special inspection.

The United States and North Korea, however, narrowed their differences to the point where the two sides have to resolve the nuclear issue and improvement in bilateral

relations rather than referring the nuclear question to the United Nations Security Council, they said.

Meanwhile, the United States and South Korea could discuss the proposal of suspending their joint military exercise Team Spirit at the Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) in Seoul Nov. 3-4 if North Korea shows a positive attitude at the inter-Korean contact Thursday and accepts the IAEA ad hoc inspection before the end of this month, the sources said.

U.S. Allegedly Ready for 'More Normal Relations' With DPRK

SK2810023493 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 28 Oct 93 p 1

[Report by Washington-based correspondent Kim Hak-sun]

[Text] The U.S. Government is ready to take steps for more normal U.S.-North Korean relations if North Korea accepts nuclear inspection, a U.S. State Department official said on 26 October.

The U.S. State Department official admitted that unofficial North Korean-U.S. contacts were made in New York recently to discuss the North Korean nuclear issue and the issue of U.S. recognition of North Korea. By using the expression "more normal relations," he hinted that negotiations for the normalization of diplomatic relations between North Korea and the United States were under way. The official added: While the North Korean nuclear issue remains unresolved, it is too early to speculate on whether negotiations will lead to the recognition stage.

Prior to this, a North Korean diplomat stationed in Bangkok, interviewed by REUTERS, confirmed that U.S. and North Korean officials were holding secret talks to discuss the suspected North Korean nuclear development and the U.S. Government's recognition of North Korea. He added that he thought both sides were satisfied with the talks.

Diplomatic Sources Say U.S., DPRK Make Contacts

SK2210010993 Seoul YONHAP in English
0031 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Washington, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—The United States and North Korea had a series of behind-the-scene contacts recently to break the deadlock on the nuclear issue over Pyongyang's refusal to allow International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] inspections of its facilities.

Diplomatic sources here said Thursday the two countries have made several contacts, including a meeting in New York last Tuesday between Ho Chong, deputy ambassador at the North Korean mission to the United Nations, and C. Kenneth Quinones, North Korea desk officer of the U.S. State Department.

At the talks, the two countries discussed mainly ways to resume the IAEA's ad hoc inspection of North Korean nuclear facilities, the sources said.

The United States made it clear to North Korea that it has no alternative but to suspend its high-level talks with Pyongyang and refer the North Korean nuclear issue to the United Nations Security Council.

Washington will take the action when it determines that the continuity in the IAEA's nuclear safeguard efforts in North Korea was broken by not being able to replace film and batteries of the surveillance cameras, the sources said.

North Korea, questioning the organization's impartiality, is refusing to negotiate with the IAEA, but it is also well aware that it cannot avoid further isolation from the world community, the sources said.

There is a possibility, therefore, that there will be a breakthrough in the problem of the IAEA's ad hoc inspection before the end of this month, the sources said.

ROK Notifies U.S. on Support of U.S.-DPRK Diplomatic Ties

SK2410030293 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 24 Oct 93 p 2

[Text] It was learned on 23 October that the government notified the United States that it supports the establishment of U.S.-DPRK diplomatic relations.

A government official said: "In the working-level contacts with the United States held in New York on 19 and 21 October, North Korea revealed its position that the issue of the U.S. side's demand to practically accept the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] inspection and the issue of establishing diplomatic relations can be comprehensively discussed together. The government had already notified the U.S. side that it would support the establishment of diplomatic relations if the United States and North Korea held negotiations for this."

The official continued: "The government's 7 July declaration, which says that if North Korea becomes a responsible member of the international community, it will help North Korea establish diplomatic relations with the United States and Japan, is still in effect."

It was learned that the government reached an internal agreement with the United States to suspend the Team Spirit exercise if North Korea shows a sincere attitude in resolving the nuclear issue.

Therefore, if North Korea promises to resume the IAEA's inspection and an agreement is reached on the exchange of special envoys, the government will notify North Korea at the 25 October third round of South-North working-level contact that it will actively examine the possibility of suspending the Team Spirit exercise.

ROK, U.S. Agree U.S.-DPRK Talks To Include Political Issues

SK2410010293 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0000 GMT 24 Oct 93

[Text] It has been learned that the ROK and the United States agreed that the next U.S.-DPRK high-level talks will not be limited to the nuclear issue alone but will also include the so-called political negotiations such as the issue of improving U.S.-DPRK relations. North Korea has insisted on holding political negotiations in the past.

This kind of ROK-U.S. policy shows that they have changed their original plan of resolving first the nuclear issue through the next U.S.-DPRK talks. It is being predicted that a new phase will be opened in the negotiations to resolve the North's nuclear issue.

To achieve a breakthrough in the current nuclear negotiations, which are deadlocked, the ROK and the United States agreed that the issue of guaranteeing the system North Korea has been insisting on, must be regarded as an official item in the agenda in the U.S.-DPRK negotiations. A high-ranking government official revealed that such intentions were conveyed to the North through the recent U.S.-DPRK contact held in New York.

The ROK and the United States agreed that if such third round of talks are to be held, North Korea must accept the International Atomic Energy Agency's ordinary inspection [tongsang sachal] by late October, and that practical progress must be made in the South-North dialogue for the exchange of North-South special envoys and that an agreement is reached on the agenda for the exchange of special envoys.

YONHAP Reports on Prospects for U.S.-DPRK Political Talks

SK2510005893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0046 GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)—The United States may start a political dialogue with North Korea in their next round of talks and discuss overall improvement in bilateral relations, government sources said Monday.

Meeting Pyongyang half way on its demands for a package deal, Washington may agree to include political topics on the agenda of the next contact instead of limiting it to nuclear issues, according to the sources.

Pyongyang has long demanded that its nuclear issue be negotiated simultaneously with relations improvement, but Washington, until now, has insisted that the nuclear problem must be resolved first.

This significant change in Washington's attitude came after a recent contact with Pyongyang where the Stalinist state showed positive signs of sincerely trying clear up the nuclear problem, the sources said.

North Korea told recent American visitors such as Congressman Gary Ackerman and State Department

official Kenneth Quinones that the nuclear situation can be solved if it is negotiated together with political issues, they said.

North Korea said it wouldn't mind implementing the terms of the overall agreement in separate stages, according to the sources.

Seoul officials did not rule out the possibility of upgrading the chief delegates at future North Korea-U.S. contacts, though on condition that Pyongyang promise beyond doubt to accept fullscope inspections.

Daily Reports DPRK, U.S. Negotiations on Nuclear Issue

SK2110050593 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
22 Oct 93 p 1

[By reporter Chong Hae-yong from Washington]

[Text] The United States and North Korea have reportedly been negotiating in an attempt to achieve a breakthrough in resolving the North Korean nuclear issue, as the deadline for resolving the issue—the end of October—is just around the corner. The two countries have reportedly been using all of their cards in hand during the negotiations.

Diplomatic sources said on 21 October that during a recent working-level contact in New York, North Korea and the United States discussed the possibility that the United States, on a temporary basis, would not conduct the Team Spirit exercise in 1994 in return for North Korea's acceptance of tentative inspections [imsi sachal] by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

The two sides have reportedly been negotiating mainly through contacts between Quinones, official in charge of North Korean affairs at the U.S. State Department; and Ho Chong, deputy chief of the North Korean mission in the United Nations, and the level of this contact may be upgraded depending on its progress. North Korea has reportedly expressed its intention, through an unofficial channel, to accept the IAEA's tentative inspections. It also has reportedly demanded that, in return, the United States halt the Team Spirit exercise, reaffirm the principle of no preemptive use of nuclear weapons, explain the ROK-U.S.-Japanese cooperative system, and assist in North Korea's acquisition of light-water reactors.

The United States has reportedly been examining a plan to postpone the handling of the North Korean nuclear issue at the UN Security Council, scheduled for late October, if North Korea accepts the IAEA's tentative inspections. In view of the fact that the Team Spirit exercise is a ROK-U.S. joint exercise, the United States has reportedly examined a plan for the ROK Government to express its view on this issue at the 25 October North-South dialogue or on other occasion. The sources said: "Considering the presence of hard-line views in the ROK and the United States and the IAEA's hard-line stance, the U.S. Government has yet to decide on

whether it would accept North Korea's proposal for IAEA technicians to visit North Korea on a limited basis."

However, the sources predicted that North Korea would very likely accept the IAEA's tentative inspections to avoid a catastrophe. The sources also predicted that if North Korea accepts tentative inspections, the third round of U.S.-North Korean talks could take place after the North-South talks to discuss the exchange of special envoys are held.

Radio Reports U.S., DPRK Official Meet on Nuclear Issue

SK2110120793 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
1100 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] It has been learned that the UN Security Council will soon impose sanctions on North Korea because of its refusal to accept inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. To avoid this, North Korea is reportedly currently meeting with the United States.

A diplomatic source said that Ho Chong, deputy chief of the North Korean mission to the United Nations, and (Kiones), head of Korean Affairs Section in the U.S. State Department, secretly met in New York yesterday [20 October] and discussed the level of nuclear inspection of North Korean facilities that would be acceptable to the United States.

The source reported that at yesterday's meeting, which was held at the request of Deputy Chief Ho Chong. Deputy Chief Ho said that North Korea has no intention of accepting the general inspection [ilbansachal] or ad hoc inspection requested by the IAEA. He inquired, however, about the level of inspection that would be acceptable to the U.S. side. The source said that if material, such as film and batteries of the monitoring equipment of North Korea's nuclear facilities, are not replaced within 2 weeks, continuity of nuclear safety will be severed.

UN General Assembly Plans To Adopt Resolution Against DPRK

SK2110062493 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
21 Oct 93 p 3

[Text] It was learned on 21 October that in connection with North Korea's nuclear issue, the United Nations General Assembly [UNGA] will adopt a resolution next month urging North Korea to implement the nuclear Safeguards Accord.

A high-ranking government official said: "It has been a customary practice that, when the secretary general of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] submits a report, the UNGA should announce its acceptance and adopt a resolution regarding the report." He added: "Because IAEA Secretary General Hans Blix submitted reports regarding North Korea's nuclear issue twice, last

month and early this month, the UNGA will adopt a resolution early next month."

He revealed: "In the resolution, the United Nations will express deep concern over North Korea's nuclear issue and will urge North Korea to immediately accept the IAEA's ad hoc inspections and special inspections.

He noted: "However, because there is a possibility of peacefully resolving North Korea's nuclear issue, the UNGA will not refer to sanctions against North Korea in the resolution."

Senior ROK Official on Third Round of U.S.-DPRK Talks

SK2310071293 Seoul YONHAP in English
0657 GMT 23 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 23 (YONHAP)—North Korea and the United States may hold their third-round high-level talks as early as in the middle of next month in view of the on-going behind-the-scenes contacts in New York, a senior South Korean government official said Saturday.

Pyongyang has shown positive response to accepting inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in a recent meeting with Washington officials and is expected to show a change in its attitude in the third round of inter-Korean working-level contact on Oct. 25, said the official, who asked not to be named.

If the third round of North Korea-U.S. high-level meeting takes place, the two countries may discuss improvement in bilateral relations, including normalization of ties, along with North Korea's compliance with IAEA nuclear inspections, he said.

Pyongyang and Washington have met for high-level negotiations in June and July to bind the communist regime to the global nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and persuade it to allow international inspections in the suspected nuclear sites in Yongbyon.

South Korea will give its full support for better relations between North Korea and its allies like the United States and Japan if the nuclear issue is resolved, the official said.

PRC-DPRK Foreign Ministers To Discuss Nuclear Issue

SK2610000793 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
26 Oct 93 p 2

[Text] The North Korean nuclear question will be high on the agenda when Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu has talks with his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen in Beijing on Oct. 28.

He will also pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Li Peng during the five-day trip to Beijing Oct. 27-31.

Han will leave today for the Chinese capital via Hong Kong where he will deliver a speech on the role of South

Korea and China in Asia and the Pacific at a luncheon meeting hosted by the Asia Society on Oct. 27.

Minister Han is expected to seek support from China for the attempt to persuade North Korea to comply with its nuclear safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to resume high-level inter-Korean dialogue.

Han's trip to Beijing comes at a sensitive time as behind-the-scenes contacts between Washington and Pyongyang are under way for a third round of high-level talks on the North Korean nuclear issue and the U.N. Security Council is preparing a resolution to be adopted early in November against Pyongyang.

But Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng last week was quoted as saying that China would refuse to cooperate in economic sanctions of the United Nations against North Korea.

DPRK Dailies Comment on ROK's Stand on Talks With U.S.

SK2210062793 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0515 GMT 22 Oct 93

[“False Propaganda Against Fellow Countrymen”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)—The South Korean rulers clamoured about the North's fictitious “nuclear arms development” and “arms buildup” in the recently published “White Paper on 93-94 Defence” and, to give authenticity to it, are now making subsidized media redistribute the false information spread by France and Britain.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says this shows that they are persistently seeking “international cooperation system” and “international sanctions” against fellow countrymen.

The analyst continues:

As well known to the world, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has no nuclear weapons and it feels no need to make them. The nuclear threat actually existing on the Korean peninsula comes from the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea and from nuclear war exercises escalated by the South Korean rulers with outside forces against fellow countrymen.

For a peaceful solution of the nuclear problem on the peninsula, two rounds of talks were held between the DPRK and the United States and affirmative agreements were reached there for a fundamental settlement of the nuclear problem. The world considers that the nuclear problem on the peninsula must be solved through DPRK-U.S. talks.

Then, why are only the South Korean rulers getting frenzied in the “nuclear” campaign against the DPRK?

They apparently seek to block the resumption of DPRK-U.S. talks and thus obstruct a peaceful solution of the nuclear problem on the peninsula. This implies that they intend to keep nuclear weapons in South Korea, continue nuclear threat and unhesitatingly inflict nuclear holocaust upon the fellow countrymen.

A MINJU CHOSON analyst says the South Korean authorities' anti-DPRK campaign is a vicious act to intentionally lay an obstacle to the DPRK-U.S. talks, impede its progress and do harm to the DPRK which has made efforts for a fair solution of the Korean question.

ROK, PRC To Make 'Joint Efforts' To Resolve DPRK Issue

SK2810043493 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0400 GMT 28 Oct 93

[Text] ROK Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu and PRC Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen held talks in Beijing at 1100 [0200 GMT] this morning. They agreed that the two nations will make joint efforts for peaceful solution of the North Korean nuclear issue.

At today's talks, the foreign ministers agreed that the forwarding of the North Korean nuclear issue to the UN Security Council early next month is not desirable and that they decided to urge North Korea to show sincerity for dialogue with the ROK and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The foreign ministers of the two countries agreed to establish military attache offices in the embassies of the two countries in Beijing and Seoul within this year. They also shared the view that the ROK-PRC aviation treaty should be settled at an early date.

At today's talks, Vice Premier Qian Qichen said that China is well aware of the seriousness of the North Korean nuclear issue and that he thinks that this issue will be settled satisfactorily. He then urged the ROK to respond to dialogue with North Korea with patience.

To this, Minister Han reportedly revealed that it is the idea of the ROK and the United States to possibly suspend the Team Spirit exercise in the event that North Korea responds to the exchange of special envoys and dialogue.

Minister Han said that if North Korea does not show the change in its attitude to the end, the North Korean nuclear issue may be turned over to the UN Security Council. Minister Han asked China to cooperate for the solution of the problem in this case.

ROK Minister To Seek PRC's 'Tacit Support' on Nuclear Issue

SK2310010993 Seoul YONHAP in English
0058 GMT 23 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 23 (YONHAP)—Seeking China's tacit support on the North Korean nuclear issue is a priority

task for South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu when he visits Beijing next week.

He will have talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and call on Chinese President Jiang Zemin during his 4-day stay in Beijing.

Han leaves Oct. 26 for a two-day stop in Hong Kong to address the Asia Society and then goes to China to reciprocate Qian's trip to Seoul in late May as the U.N. Security Council was preparing a resolution, which it later adopted, urging North Korea to comply with its nuclear safeguards agreement.

Next week's visit also comes at a sensitive time as the October "deadline" nears for North Korea to either comply with the safeguards terms or face sanctions by the international community.

Seoul officials are hopeful that Pyongyang will come around by the end of this month and that Seoul will be able to avoid having to seek U.N. sanctions, especially after a series of contacts between North Korea and the United States in New York.

Han is expected to try and convince China that South Korea, the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) have tried to solve the nuclear crisis through dialogue.

He will attempt to persuade China to at least not veto a U.N. sanction resolution if the situation does develop to the worst on the grounds that the international community has exhausted all diplomatic efforts, officials say.

U.S. Reportedly Asks Japan To Consider Sanctions on DPRK

SK2110055993 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
21 Oct 93 p 1

[Report by Pu Chi-yong from Tokyo]

[Text] It has been learned that the U.S. Government has asked Japan to consider measures for placing economic sanctions on North Korea in the event that the UN Security Council should decide on sanctions against North Korea for rejecting special [tukpyol] nuclear inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

On 20 October, SANKEI SHIMBUN and Japanese Government sources confirmed that although the United States appears to have been cautious in broaching the issue of placing sanctions, the U.S. Government recently asked the Japanese Government to consider effective sanctions against North Korea.

According to another Japanese Government source, in late September, the U.S. Government made the request to sound out the concrete measures Japan may take when a decision for economic sanctions against North Korea was made. The United States and Japan had

discussed this issue when Japanese Prime Minister Hosokawa visited the United States to attend the UN General Assembly.

The United States was learned to be focusing on the remittance of money to North Korea from Koreans in Japan.

The Japanese prime minister's office is having difficulty reviewing the aspect which the United States is focusing upon, because deterring Koreans in Japan from sending money to family members in North Korea will most likely be opposed from a humanitarian point of view and because there is some question as to the extent to which the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Forces will be allowed to form a naval blockade under Japan's current law.

PRC Ambassador in Tokyo Opposes Sanctions Against DPRK

SK2710093293 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0910 GMT 27 Oct 93

[REUTERS/YONHAP from Tokyo]

[Text] Xu Dunxin, Chinese ambassador in Tokyo, revealed today that China will strongly oppose UN sanctions against North Korea, which is suspected of developing nuclear weapons.

In a news conference held in Tokyo today, Ambassador Xu Dunxin said: We cannot agree to UN sanctions against North Korea. He stressed that the nuclear issue related with North Korea should be resolved through dialogue.

Ambassador Xu Dunxin said: We expect North Korea's nuclear issue to be resolved through dialogue among North Korea, the United States, the ROK, and the International Atomic Energy Agency. He held that UN sanctions against North Korea will aggravate tensions on the Korean peninsula.

ROK-Canada Nuclear Energy Committee Meeting Opens 27 Oct

SK2710032493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0234 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 27 (YONHAP)—The South Korea-Canada Joint Nuclear Energy Coordination Committee opened its 11th meeting here Wednesday.

In the three-day meeting, Kim Chi-ho, director general for atomic energy policy of the Science and Technology Ministry, leads 15 nuclear energy authorities and experts from the Foreign Ministry, Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety, and Korea Energy Power Corp.

Canadian Minister-Counsellor to Seoul Kenneth Sunquist heads the nine representatives of the Foreign Ministry, Atomic Energy Control Board, and Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.

They will discuss a revision to the Atomic Energy Cooperation Agreement signed by the two governments in January 1976, technology transfer of nuclear fuel, and technology cooperation in safety checks on Candu power stations, Canada-made heavy-water reactors, and in managing radioactive waste.

The joint coordination committee has met annually since 1983 in the capitals of the two countries in turn and the previous meeting was in Ottawa in November last year.

Korea-Canada nuclear energy partnership is expected to be active than ever this year as Seoul is poised to build two more Candu reactors in Wolsung and a multipurpose research reactor.

Convergence in Indian, ROK Nuclear Policy Seen

94WP0010A Madras THE HINDU in English 9 Sep 93 p 9

[Article by C. Raja Mohan: "Seoul's Rethink on Nuclear Options"]

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Sep—Both India and South Korea, which are set to initiate a long overdue political dialogue at the highest level could find some interesting convergence on the nuclear issue. Although South Korea is a party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and India remains strongly opposed to it they could find common ground in calling for global abolition of nuclear weapons and defending their national sovereignty in utilizing atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

The recent political and strategic developments in Northeast Asia have triggered an interesting debate on the nuclear issue, in South Korea. Three factors are pushing Seoul into reconsidering its nuclear options. First, according to the U.S. intelligence reports, North Korea is now capable of producing enough plutonium for a handful of nuclear weapons. In March this year, North Korea decided to walk out of the NPT. Although it has suspended the decision and has since been negotiating with the United States, it is not evident whether Washington has enough leverages to force Pyongyang back into the NPT fold.

Second, South Koreans are also apprehensive of the long-range intentions of Japan, which is in the process of rethinking its own nuclear policy. In recent months, Tokyo has brought in an element of ambiguity into its commitment for extending indefinitely the NPT in 1995. Japan has been accumulating large quantities of plutonium for its civilian nuclear program. This plutonium stockpile provides a virtual nuclear weapon option to Japan.

Third, the declining confidence in the American commitment to the defense of South Korea. Despite President Clinton reiterating America's determination to defend South Korea, during his recent visit to the peninsula, South Koreans are naturally skeptical of the American ability to do so in the long-term.

Constraints

The South Korean strategic establishment may have come around to the view that developing its own strategic nuclear capability is essential. During President Clinton's visit, the South Korean President Kim Young Sam declared that if North Korea acquired nuclear weapons, the South would be forced to take appropriate counter-measures, which could only imply nuclear weapons. South Korea knows that only nuclear weapons provide security against nuclear threats and that they can no longer rely on the American nuclear umbrella to defend their national security.

But the development of a South Korean nuclear option is constrained by its membership of the NPT. It is also constrained by its diplomatic support to the concept of a non-nuclear Korean peninsula and the 1991 agreement between the two Korean states not to enrich uranium or reprocess plutonium. The credibility of these legal instruments has been undermined by the reports of plutonium reprocessing in North Korea and Pyongyang's decision to walk out of the NPT.

The growing tension between the need to acquire its own nuclear capability and the legal constraints on doing so is captured in the popular demand that South Korea assert its own nuclear sovereignty. There is strong resentment in South Korea at having been forced to give up the option of reprocessing plutonium. There is a widespread sense in South Korea that the nation must develop a complete nuclear fuel cycle, including plutonium reprocessing capabilities.

Any South Korean policy of acquiring the complete nuclear fuel cycle, however, runs the risk of confronting American resistance. In the mid 1970s, when Seoul attempted to acquire reprocessing technology, the United States intervened to block it. The current policy of the United States is to actively discourage the production of highly enriched uranium and plutonium in the developing world. Washington presents the Intra-Korean agreement not to produce plutonium or highly enriched uranium as a model of regional non-proliferation.

India and South Korea have expansive civil nuclear programs which are more advanced in the developing world. Both the countries emphasize self-reliance in the design and construction of reactors. And like India, South Korea has a good case for extracting plutonium from the spent fuel of the reactors and recycling it. But both India and South Korea are faced with external non-proliferation pressures that seek to deny various civil nuclear options. A new American non-proliferation initiative, to be unveiled by President Clinton in the

coming weeks, may further constrain the civilian use of plutonium in the developing world.

Common Interest

The defense of nuclear sovereignty has been a major political issue in India for a while. It is now emerging as a major theme in the South Korean domestic nuclear debate. It may not be premature to think about cooperative nuclear diplomacy between India and South Korea. India has always insisted on the value of a complete nuclear fuel cycle and the right to use plutonium for power generation. South Korea, which had to succumb in the past to external pressures on its nuclear program, is now recognizing the centrality of nuclear sovereignty.

In relations to the spread of nuclear weapons, New Delhi and South Korea have a common interest in preventing a new nuclear arms race in Asia. However, from their individual experiences, they know the limitations of the regional arms control approach. The long term nuclear threats the two countries face are multi-dimensional and cannot be pinned down to one source. The traditional ideas of nuclear free zones in South Asia and the Korean peninsula are not capable of addressing the security concerns of India and South Korea. Both the countries have a strong interest in popularizing the notion of making the entire world into a single nuclear weapon free zone.

Japan Urged To Help Russian Nuclear Power Development

AU2710173493 Paris AFP in English
1715 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 27 (AFP)—Russian Atomic Energy Minister V.N. Mikhaylov urged Japan's nuclear power industry Wednesday to help Russia with its nuclear power development program, particularly in Eastern Siberia.

"We would like to solicit your commercial-base cooperation," he told a private seminar with mostly Japanese power industry officials.

Mikhaylov said Russia planned to build more nuclear power plants in Eastern Siberia to help alleviate a looming energy shortage in the region but it faced a shortage of funds to maintain its existing plants and build more.

He said Russia was spending 150 million dollars annually to upgrade its nuclear power plants and improve their safety but that a comprehensive overhaul of these plants would require up to 300 million dollars annually.

Meanwhile, a Russian nuclear expert said Russia will not scrap nuclear reactors of the same type as the one at Chernobyl which caused a massive nuclear accident in 1986, according to the KYODO news agency.

Armen Abagian, director general of the Moscow-based Research Institute of the Nuclear Power Plant Operations Scientific and Industrial Association, told a symposium here that recent international inspection missions had concluded that safety levels at these reactors were "acceptable," according to KYODO.

Japan To Buy Enriched Uranium From Russia

LD2310165693 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
1604 GMT 23 Oct 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Kutakhov]

[Text] Tokyo October 23 TASS—Russian Minister of Nuclear Power Industry Viktor Mikhaylov suggested that Japan buy Russian enriched uranium received in the dismantling of nuclear missile facilities at today's negotiations with head of the Japanese scientific-technical department Satsuki Eda.

The sides discussed a number of problems, including the recent dumping of liquid radioactive waste in the Sea of Japan by the Russian Pacific Navy, the Japanese ASAHI newspaper reports.

The minister told the negotiations that storage and utilization of nuclear waste on Russian territory are hampered by financial difficulties.

In the opinion of the newspaper, the minister's statement saying the possible Japanese purchase of enriched uranium would be beneficial for both the Japanese and the Russian sides could be viewed as a prove to Moscow's intention to deliver enriched uranium to Japan. The uranium is expected to be received from utilization of nuclear warheads on Russian territory.

In the opinion of Mikhaylov, a 100 million U.S. dollars worth of uranium purchase could help settle financial difficulties of utilization of nuclear waste in Russia.

PRC Supports Mongolia's Denuclearization

OW2110085593 Beijing XINHUA in English
0839 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA)—China supports and appreciates the denuclearization of Mongolia and will respect its status as a nuclear-free zone, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

At a weekly press conference here this afternoon, spokesman Wu Jianmin said that China promised long ago that it would not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against nuclear-free zones and non-nuclear states, and this promise also applies to Mongolia.

Hong Kong Paper Claims Russia Delivering Missiles to PRC

HK2010063093 Hong Kong LIEN HO PAO in Chinese
20 Oct 93 p 10

[By reporter Tseng Hui-yan [2582 1979 3601]: "Russia Delivers Five Sets of Missiles to Mainland China"]

[Text] New York, 18 Oct (LIEN HO PAO)—Military critic Pinkov [1627 0668 1133] said, when citing a relevant source from the Russian military, that five sets of S300PMU-1 surface-to-air missiles have been handed over to mainland China to equip the Army; this model is the most advanced surface-to-air intercept missile in the contemporary world and its functions are generally similar to the U.S. "Patriot" missile, while several functions are even more advanced.

Pinkov disclosed that several dozen Russian technical experts are still working on the mainland, training the Chinese Army to use the missiles. However, the person from the Russian military stressed when talking to Pinkov that the technology for manufacturing the S300PMU-1 missile has not yet been transferred to the PRC.

According to Pinkov, it is very likely that the Chinese side will use the missiles to build its first-generation antimissile system against tactical ballistic missiles and to develop a certain defense capability to intercept intercontinental ballistic missiles, thereby strengthening air defenses in the Beijing and Tianjin areas. At the same time, the Chinese side may also borrow the phased-array radar technology from the S300PMU-1 missile to improve the strategic missile unit's large-scale early warning system and to make its response more rapid and reliable. In addition, the Chinese side can also utilize the missile's multifunction and multitarget electronic combat system, to conduct research on and manufacture a new vertical launch system for ship-to-air missiles and to prepare for the future development of battle groups led by aircraft carriers.

He pointed out that to strengthen air defenses, the Chinese side merged some surface-to-air missile units with artillery units in 1987, forming "air defense divisions," whereas in large military regions the "air defense brigades directly under the headquarters" were organized. Therefore, he estimated that in future, the Chinese version of S300PMU-1 will be used first to arm the air defense units at the military region level.

According to Pinkov, the S300 model is divided into four types, that is, S300A (semi-mobile), S300PMU-1 (SA10), S300Va (SA12a), and S300Vb (SA12b). Of these, the S300PMU-1 is now the world's most advanced surface-to-air intercept missile, taking only five minutes to activate the whole system and the time from detection to launch is less than 15 seconds. It was first used to arm military units in 1981. According to an introduction by Igorhev Dulijie [0181 1159 1585 1133, 1122 6849 3419], the chief designer of the S300 system, the S300PMU-1

model is superior to the U.S. "Patriot" missile in the following areas: First, it can intercept a ballistic missile at an altitude of 150 km, not the alleged 90 km, whereas the "Patriot" missile can only reach an altitude of 70 km (some say 60 km). Second, its lowest flight altitude is 25 m, whereas the "Patriot's" is 60 m. Third, its launch arc covers 360 degrees (vertical) and it can handle six targets simultaneously, producing 12 missiles to deal with them. The "Patriot" system can take on only three targets at once and its launch arc is limited. Fourth, it is highly mobile and easy to maintain and its launcher (four linked rows) can be carried by a truck and can be sealed for 10 years, whereas the "Patriot" launcher must be towed and the missiles loaded before launching. Fifth, its top speed is Mach 6 while the "Patriot" missile only has Mach 5 available.

Germany, Japan Develop Heavy Ion Particle Accelerator

BR2610111693 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 7 Oct 93 p 37

[Article by Thomas Buehrke: "Japan Pins Hopes on Heavy Ions—Delay in German Tumor Radiation Project"]

[Text] The first particle accelerator to be used almost exclusively in cancer treatment is scheduled to enter service next March in Chiba, near Tokyo. The \$300-million medical heavy-ion accelerator, HIMAC for short, will provide radiation therapy for about 1,000 patients a year. At the projected operating cost of \$50 million a year, a year's treatment per patient will weigh in at \$50,000.

The apparatus accelerates atomic nuclei of heavy elements, such as neon, to energies reaching several hundred million electronvolts. These "heavy ions" are ideal for treating tumors as, unlike the electron or gamma rays used in conventional treatment, they yield the greater part of their energy only when they reach their destination. This means that ions of this type first pass through the healthy tissue without significant slowing and duly "explode" on target.

The depth at which this occurs depends on the initial energy of the particles, which can be regulated from the accelerator, thus avoiding damage to the healthy tissue encountered around the tumor. This accurate definition of the ions' range also makes for precise radiation of an irregularly shaped tumor. The positioning of the HIMAC beam is reported to be precise to a few millimeters.

The Japanese scientists acquired the know-how for this project largely from the Heavy Ion Research Society (GSI) in Darmstadt, where the German researchers too could have set up a treatment station attached to the accelerator, which has been in operation for 3 years. Radiation therapy would have taken place in parallel with scientific operation. A team comprising personnel from the University Radiology Clinic, the German

Cancer Research Center (both in Heidelberg), and the GSI has long been endeavoring to set up a station of this type.

Although the federal research minister has welcomed the project, attempts have foundered to date for lack of a viable form of financing. Fitting out a radiation station with the requisite technical equipment and building an annex to the institute where the patients would be prepared would cost 8.6 million German marks [DM]. The organizers are currently attempting to involve the medical insurance companies in the project, reports Dieter Boehne of the GSI.

Meanwhile, the physicists in Darmstadt are already busy devising radiation treatment methods and devices. They have recently developed an apparatus with which the charged particles can be used to "scan" a volume of tissue: The ion beam is deflected by electromagnets in such a way as to scan a given plane in the tissue, then the beam energy is reduced to bombard another layer further to the front. As the depth of penetration into the body decreases in proportion to the energy level, a tumor can thus be treated layer by layer.

If heavy-iron therapy proves effective, the researchers intend to build a smaller accelerator exclusively for tumor treatment at the Radiology Clinic in Heidelberg. It is estimated that this would cost just under DM70 million. A machine of this type would have the advantage of providing several radiation stations.

Lithuanians Confiscate Radioactive Material on Polish Border

WS2510113793 Vilnius ELTA in Lithuanian 1211 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] On 21 October, M. Yanchenkov, a resident of Siauliai, was detained on the Lithuanian-Polish border. A suspicious metal flask was found in his car. A special examination of the flask detected a high level of radioactivity, exceeding normal levels by almost 200 times.

Employees from the prosecutor's office investigating this case noted the fact that the detainee had worked at one of the former Soviet Army bases located in Siauliai, and might have stolen the radioactive material from there.

Specialists from the Lithuanian Physics Institute are studying the dangerous shipment. Preliminary investigations indicate that it may be radium.

The radioactive flask was detected by Polish customs officials. Thus far, the Lithuanian Border Service has not had either dosimeters or other special equipment to detect such material.

Nuclear Tests Issue Raised at Kazakhstan-PRC Talks

LD2010090493 *Almaty Kazakh Radio Network in Kazakh 0500 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Excerpts] China actively supports the initiative of Kazakhstan on setting up a system of security and stability on the Asian continent. Kazakhstani President Nursultan Nazarbayev stated this in his interview to Russian and Chinese journalists who are covering his visit to the PRC.

During the talks in Beijing, the president noted, the issue of Chinese nuclear tests at the Lop Nur testing site was raised. The Chinese side reaffirmed its readiness to any talks concerning the ban on nuclear weapons.

Characterizing the talks with Mr. Zemin, Nursultan Nazarbayev stressed the complete concurrence of opinions on almost all problems under discussion. [passage omitted on the necessity of developing commerce with China]

Speaking on the Chinese expertise in carrying out reforms, the president said: Reforms in this country are being implemented in a stable situation and without any chaos, as was the case with us in the beginning. [passage omitted]

Russian Official Explains Kozyrev's Visit to France

LD2010150193 *Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1033 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondent Viktor Khrekov]

[Text] Paris October 20 TASS—The main purpose of Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev's current official visit to France is to continue the Russo-French dialogue in the new conditions, to contribute to the implementation of the Russo-French treaty, and to discuss key international problems, ITAR-TASS was told by Galina Sidorova, the Russian foreign minister's political adviser.

Two inter-governmental agreements will be signed during the visit—on cooperation in dismantling Russian nuclear weapons, and on cooperation in ensuring the dependability and safety of nuclear weapons transportation in Russia.

"Much attention," the adviser noted, "will be devoted to preparations for the upcoming visit by French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur to Moscow, scheduled for November 1-2, 1993."

"During the talks in Paris," Sidorova stated, "Russia wants to start a dialogue on ways to switch the statements of western leaders on solidarity and support for Russia's democratic reforms to the concrete rails of practical partnership. The point is that two clear-cut tendencies are now appearing in the West. On the one

hand, we hear statements expressing support for President Yeltsin's actions, while, on the other, there are fears amidst some sections of public opinion lest Russia should pursue an imperialist policy vis-a-vis the republics of the former USSR. At the same time, some sections of our public opinion believe that the West is adhering to a wait-and-see policy and refraining from real acts of assistance and partnership. We shall try to jointly rebuff the sceptics during these talks."

"The Russian foreign minister," Sidorova said, "will hand over to the French side a proposal to send observers to monitor the forthcoming elections in Russia. Much attention will be given to the search for joint decisions on problems of national minorities in Europe, to the problem of making peace-keeping efforts more effective."

Kozyrev has also brought to France explanations concerning Yeltsin's message on the problem of expanding the NATO membership. Russia reaffirms the right of the East European nations to decide themselves what alliances they wish to join. Russia no longer regards NATO as a threat to its security, but some sections of the Russian public opinion regard the accession of former socialist countries to NATO as unproductive. There is a feeling that Russia is being placed in isolation. What is the alternative? It is to be sought in activities within the framework of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, in efforts to find other, more flexible forms."

"The centenary of the Russo-French alliance is being celebrated these days," Sidorova noted. "But today it is not spearheaded against anybody. We are exerting efforts for the sake of common human values and ideals."

U.S. To Purchase Russian, Ukrainian Uranium From Warheads

LD1910175093 *Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 0525 GMT 19 Oct 93*

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] The United States intends to buy Uranium from Russian and Ukrainian nuclear warheads for its atomic power stations, said a high-ranking representative of the U.S. Administration. It is estimated that the total value of the contract will amount to approximately \$12 billion, of which Moscow will get \$10 billion and Kiev 1-2 billion.

U.S. Nonproliferation Policy Targets Missile Program

93WP0254A *Madras THE HINDU in English 24 Aug 93 p 1*

[Article by C. Raja Mohan: "U.S. Policy May Target Prithvi"]

[Text] Washington, Aug. 23—The United States is likely to lean on India for arms control concessions when the Foreign Secretary, Mr. J. N. Dixit, arrives here this week for political consultations with senior officials of the Clinton administration.

The pressure on the non-proliferation issue is expected to be along two lines. The first is likely to be a demand for scrapping the plans for the deployment of the short-range missile, Prithvi. The second is to stop the production of plutonium.

Reports from New Delhi about the imminent deployment of Prithvi have made the Indian missile programme a major new target of the American non-proliferation policy. Recognising that the recent sanctions and punitive actions against the civilian space programme have not had the desired effect of constraining missile development, Washington may now be stepping up direct political pressure on New Delhi not to proceed with the deployment of Prithvi.

In a typical fashion, Pakistan appears to have contributed its bit to add to the diplomatic pressure on India. In response to the recent concerns in the U.S. on the transfer of M-11 missiles from China to Pakistan, Islamabad has reportedly conveyed its readiness to accept an Indo-Pak arrangement to proscribe the deployment of missiles in the sub-continent.

Islamabad could be expected to formally propose a "Zero-Ballistic Missile" zone in the sub-continent. Such a regional approach on missiles fits in nicely with Pakistan's nuclear free zone diplomacy. Islamabad knows India cannot accept the regional approach, and by proposing a South Asian ZBM zone it could transfer the burden of argument to India.

In response to American and Pakistani proposals for regional arms control, Indian analysts have usually pointed towards Chinese nuclear and missile capabilities. But that may be really beside the point. Referring to the larger nuclear missile capabilities around India may not win more than a few tactical points in the non-proliferation debate in Washington. India will have to balance the Chinese strategic capabilities and manage peaceful coexistence with that great nation on its own. New Delhi does not need approval for this from third parties.

The heart of the matter is that ballistic missiles and the associate technology are now integral to modern military forces. India has the sovereign right to develop its own missile technology, and cannot accept international regimes that seek to manage these technologies for the benefit of a select few. The U.S. is free not to export technologies which it considers harmful to its own interests. It has the sovereign right not to sell missile technology to India. But it cannot dictate which weapons New Delhi can develop and deploy or not.

Stability, a Bilateral Concern

It is suggested in Washington that the deployment of missiles could push India and Pakistan towards a nuclear war. The question of military/nuclear stability between India and Pakistan is important; but it clearly is the business of New Delhi and Islamabad. Both countries are mature enough to find stabilising mechanisms to manage their military stand-off. If the U.S. however, is interested in talking about worldwide elimination of ballistic missiles in a non-discriminatory framework. New Delhi should be all ears.

The Clinton administration is said to be giving final touches to a major new non-proliferation initiative. The centrepiece of this initiative is the proposal for a cut-off in the production of fissionable material—highly enriched uranium and plutonium. India has no objective, in principle, to the U.S. proposal for a global multilateral convention on ending the production of highly enriched uranium and plutonium. But it must insist that such a convention be part of a comprehensive approach to the abolition of nuclear weapons.

India cannot accept the suggestion in the Clinton initiative that there should be no further production of nuclear material, even for civilian purposes, in areas of tension. Although the details are not known, it is reported that the American non-proliferation initiative also calls for determining "excess" stockpiles of fissionable material in each country and bringing it under international control. India cannot accept any such control if it is sought to be imposed in a discriminatory fashion.

India will also be told that Pakistan has frozen its production of weapons grade uranium and India must reciprocate. If the U.S. has extracted unilateral concessions from Pakistan on the nuclear issue, it should carry on with the good work. The U.S. did not consult India when it winked at Pakistan nuclear weapons programme in the 1980s. It cannot now expect to drag India into its nuclear bargaining with Pakistan.

In any case, India has never been in the business of imitating Pakistan on the nuclear issues. It is for the present government in Pakistan to explain to its own people why they have given if any, unilateral nuclear concessions to the United States.

The Clinton administration hopes to get a positive response from Mr. Dixit to its initiative. They expect that the visit by the Foreign Secretary could set the tone for the third round of bilateral discussions on non-proliferation and regional security that are slated for September in Washington. The U.S. is said to be unhappy with the Indian stalling tactics in the last two rounds, and is likely to convey to Mr. Dixit that the next round must be both substantive and result-oriented.

As the Indo-U.S. dialogue on arms control enters a crucial phase, the key question is whether India can demonstrate the political resolve to resist the coercive arms control policies of the United States. The external

pressures may decline only when India consistently demonstrates that it can take a lot of heat on issues of vital national interest.

French-Russian Accord on Dismantling Russian Nuclear Arms

LD2110075693 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 2153 GMT 20 Oct 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Andrey Krasnoshchekov, Yuryi Lopatin, Viktor Khrekov, and Igor Shchegolev]

[Text] Paris, 21 Oct—The talks between Russian and French Foreign Ministers Andrey Kozyrev and Alain Juppe ended here on Wednesday evening with the signing of Russian-French agreements on cooperation in dismantling nuclear weapons in Russia, and on cooperation to ensure the reliability and safety of the transportation of nuclear weapons in Russia. The heads of the two countries' foreign policy departments discussed a broad range of international problems and preparations for the visit to Russia by French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur at the beginning of November.

In a meeting with journalists prior to the signing ceremony, A. Kozyrev noted that the documents are a development of accords reached earlier, and provide "some financial and technical assistance for Russia in the destruction of its nuclear armaments." It is a matter in particular of the French side providing several dismantlement machine tools and of storage facilities and means to transport the relevant materials. The minister stressed that it will be a "very specific contribution toward eliminating the nuclear threat that has hung over the world for the last 50 years."

In his turn A. Juppe recalled that France has already made a decision to allocate Russia 400 million francs in the next few years to assist in the implementation of nuclear weapon dismantling programs. Under the present agreements, the French minister specified, Russia will be provided with the first part of this aid amounting to 160 million francs.

FRG Support for Russia in Chemical Arms Destruction

LD2210100893 Berlin ADN in German
0855 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—The FRG will in future help Russia in the safe and environmentally friendly destruction of chemical weapons. A cooperation agreement to this effect was signed today in Moscow. The bilateral paper envisages that Bonn will pay non-refundable financial contributions annually. These are to ensure the implementation of agreements between Russian agencies and German firms which are helping with the destruction of chemical weapons on Russian territory.

The basis of the agreement is a framework agreement concluded in December 1992 by the Governments of Germany and Russia. This relates to German help in the destruction of nuclear and chemical weapons which Russia must reduce in line with international treaties.

Kravchuk, Christopher Discuss Aid, Nuclear Arms Destruction

LD2510222493 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service
in Ukrainian 2000 GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk received U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher on 25 October, who had arrived in Kiev during the course of a tour of East European countries and the CIS. During their conversation, Kravchuk emphasized that relations with the United States of America were a priority for Ukrainian foreign policy. He, in particular, pointed out that the security of states in the world nowadays depended on the scope of mutually beneficial cooperation rather than the size of nuclear arsenals.

The Ukrainian president emphasized that our state's course toward achieving non-nuclear status in the future, which was declared by the Ukrainian parliament, was unchanged. The main thing now is to define and to find specific ways and mechanisms to achieve this aim.

The Ukrainian president added that the destruction of nuclear weapons was a complex matter requiring considerable effort and funds. At present, Ukraine—both from an economic and technological viewpoint—is incapable of performing tremendous work to eliminate its nuclear arsenal on its own without financial support from the international community, including the United States of America. Kravchuk added that, under conditions when certain states are officially making territorial claims against Ukraine at the parliamentary level, Ukraine needs the nuclear states to provide us with reliable security guarantees in the form of a legally binding document.

The success of the elimination of nuclear weapons in Ukraine also depends on the settlement of the issue of acceptable compensation for the nuclear material of the warheads, which will be dismantled.

The U.S. secretary of state expressed understanding of Ukraine's position, in particular, on the issue of guaranteeing its security, financial aid, and development of the process of negotiations in the future. Christopher said that the United States was ready to extend relations with Ukraine beyond the nuclear boundary and to focus the attention of bilateral relations on economic and other issues, since this was the very approach that was the most reliable guarantee of peace all over the world.

During the course of the conversation, subjects such as the progress of the work of the Ukrainian parliament on ratifying the START-1 Treaty, the utilization of aid allocated by the United States of America to Ukraine,

and Ukraine's guarantees within the framework of European security systems were also raised.

Ukraine's Plyushch, U.S. Envoy Discuss START-I Treaty Ratification

LD2110191193 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1806 GMT 21 Oct 93

[By UKRINFORM correspondent Aleksey Petrunya—TASS]

[Text] Kiev, 21 October—The Ukrainian parliament, in all probability, "will be able to ratify the START-I Treaty this year on condition that the deputies receive weighty explanations of the mechanisms for eliminating the strategic nuclear weaponry present on Ukrainian territory, ways of compensation and clear guarantees for Ukraine's national security," Ivan Plyushch, the chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet stated today during a meeting with U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Miller.

Ukraine, Ivan Plyushch reported, is not declining trilateral Ukrainian-Russian-American talks on cutting nuclear weaponry.

However, the speaker said, "In conditions when Russia's supreme legislative body has adopted decisions directly aimed at violating Ukraine's territorial integrity (meaning the status of Sevastopol), the Ukrainian parliament has the right to raise the question of collective security and guarantees for its security and a clear mechanism for eliminating nuclear weaponry and compensation for the fuel contained in the missiles."

Aid to Russia for Nuclear Storage Urged by Japan, Norway

94P20071Y Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Oct 93 p 3

[Article by Gunnar Filseth: "Japan Reacts Strongly to Waste Dumping"]

[Excerpts] How to get the Russians to stop dumping nuclear waste in the Barents Sea and other oceans?

This problem that Japan and Norway have in common was high on the list when Foreign Minister Johan Jorgen Holst began his visit to Japan yesterday. Norway and Japan are the two countries most affected, according to Holst.

Not surprisingly, Norway and Japan see eye-to-eye on the issue. Japan is requesting that a number of countries, including Norway, contribute together to financing land-based storage facilities in Russia. By this means they can help the Russians store their nuclear waste that they are now dumping in the ocean in a more or less haphazard manner. [passage omitted]

Fund for Security

The proposal for a new fund to prevent emissions in the ocean comes on top of an already existing fund with an eye to improving security at Russian nuclear plants.

"It is too early to say what the new measures will cost. At this point we are trying to figure out what emissions the Russians have allowed and what they are still letting out," the foreign minister said.

Diplomatic Sock in the Eye

Tokyo reacted strongly last week to Russian dumping of nuclear waste in the Sea of Japan. Reaction was particularly vehement because this happened only days after President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Japan, during which he promised that the Russians would very seriously consider this problem.

So the dumping came like a painful sock in the eye from Japan's big neighbor to the north. In Tokyo the dumping is regarded as a breach of confidence that will further exacerbate the already very stressed relationship between Japan and Russia. [passage omitted]

What is of most concern is military dumping on the sea bottom. Fortunately measurements done by Russo-Norwegian expeditions to the Barents Sea and the Kara Sea in 1992 and 1993 indicate that the radioactivity in these areas is low, Holst stated. This was meant to reassure the Japanese because there had been rumors circulating to the effect that the fish in the Barents Sea might be contaminated to an unacceptable degree.

Germany To Grant Aid for Destruction of Russian Chemical Weapons

LD2210174093 Hamburg DPA in German 1633 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Moscow/Bonn (DPA)—Germany will give Russia financial support with the destruction of chemical weapons. The Bonn Foreign Ministry reports that an agreement to this effect was signed today in Moscow. It will be implemented in cooperation between German firms and Russian bodies on concrete individual projects, which will receive grants from the German Government.

Cooperation is under way on a pilot plant for the destruction of chemical warfare agents that are harmful to the skin, and on the safe, environmental handling of chemical warfare agents due for destruction, among other things.

In 1993, Bonn is providing around 5 million German marks for the agreed projects.

Overview of U.S.-India Disarmament Talks

94WP0011A Madras *THE HINDU* in English
26 Sep 93 p 4

[Text] New Delhi, 25 Sep—There was something significantly unusual about the third round of the India-U.S. dialogue on disarmament, non-proliferation and regional security held in the middle of this month (September 15-17) in Washington, that it had no use for the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Indeed, the treaty was not discussed at all. This is really good news for this country and could possibly be the harbinger of another, non-discriminatory disarmament age.

Another cheering development, of great value to India, is that the U.S. has agreed that the reactor at Tarapur can continue to run. In the past, diplomatic battles have been fought over Tarapur because the fuel supply was American and later French, and the Western powers even had objection to the recycling of spent fuel.

Instances of intense U.S. and Western pressures on India to sign the NPT are, of course, legion, and also persistent over the years. India never gave in as the NPT was patently discriminatory, permitting the nuclear weapons powers to proliferate vertically, but laying down the non-bomb making law for the first-time bomb-makers.

Realizing that India was unlikely to give in on the NPT, the U.S. 2 years ago turned on the heat in a different way—by selling with Pakistan's implicit support the concept of a regional nuclear capping initiative in South Asia. As events showed, this too was a non-starter. India was not playing ball, because this country viewed nuclear security as a universal and global phenomenon which could not be circumscribed by regional definitions.

After all, for India, at the practical level, a nuclear weapons-capable China was very much part of its immediate reality, and China was not part of South Asia. This regional concept, or any of its variables, also did not figure in the talks in Washington.

Instead, the focus was on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), i.e., a universal, comprehensive, verifiable, non-discriminatory world-wide arrangement—with everybody on board—under which future nuclear testing is not to be permitted. This was a first leading step towards ending the life of nuclear weapons on the planet. The concept was first exposed to the world through the U.N. by Jawaharlal Nehru, and formed a critical part of Rajiv Gandhi's Action Plan of 1988.

Near Coincidence

What is more, the Indian and the U.S. positions are believed to be in near coincidence on the issue, highlighting the distance the U.S. has travelled. In 1963, after Nehru's initiative, it had only been able to agree on a Partial Test Ban Treaty with the then Soviet Union.

What is even more heartening is that four of the five nuclear weapons states—the U.S., U.K., France and

Russia—are also agreeable on the CTBT principle. Together they are committed to a moratorium on testing with a desire to move toward CTBT through negotiations. The negotiations have been remitted to the forum of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) established only last month. The exception is China. Beijing believes that it conducts nuclear tests only about once a year, anyhow. In effect, thus, it is already observing a limited-time moratorium of sorts.

A CTBT would work in practice if accompanied by a freeze on the production of fissile material, and would gain moral credibility as a true disarmament catalyst if the weapons powers and those on the threshold can honestly signify their commitment to a "no first use" or "non-use" principle.

These are areas where close negotiations would be involved and there are obvious gaps in perception among nuclear capable States. India, for one, is likely to accede to the freeze principle only if it is endorsed by all, and does not threaten the country's civilian nuclear program.

Constructive negotiations with the U.S. have elicited a major commitment. Washington has agreed that fuel supplies for the Tarapur reactor would not be hindered. This is critical for India's participation in any meaningful discussion on the nuclear topography of the world.

An Obstacle

The American Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act is an obstacle that the two sides would have to find ways to overcome. Under it, the U.S. cannot back the running of reactors that do not provide for full-scope safeguards. Apparently, certain propositions have already been advanced by both in this connection.

On the whole, however, divergences of perception remain between India and the U.S. on the question of freezing of fissile materials production and "no-first use". These essentially arise out of practical considerations, and the consideration of detail.

The U.S. continues to be somewhat wary of freezing, and the unstable situation in Russia, for instance, cannot be any comfort in this context. A civil war in that vast territory could lead to nuclear uncertainty as control over weapons or weapons-making could be dispersed legally or illegally in the confusion.

It is also to be seen if the U.S. winks at the fast-breeder reactor program of Japan. If that happens, India is unlikely to acquiesce with the freeze principle. Moreover, there is China to consider, both for the U.S. and this country. At the technical level, the U.S. may believe that the verification of freeze would pose problems.

British Frigates Without Exocet Missiles Sold to Pakistan

94WP0006A London *THE DAILY TELEGRAPH*
in English 29 Sep 93 p 5

[Article by Peter Almond, defence correspondent: "Pakistan To Buy Frigates in £60m Deal"]

[Text] Britain has agreed to sell all six of its Type 21 frigates to Pakistan for almost £60 million, a third less than they cost to build 20 years ago, but a better return than the price obtained recently for Challenger, the Navy's only diving support ship.

Challenger, built in 1984 for £200 million, was sold to a Scottish cable-laying company for just £2 million after a two-year search for a buyer.

Ministry of Defence officials said yesterday that the £9.6 million price for each of the six Amazon class frigates was "quite satisfactory."

The six 3,200-ton displacement ships, built between 1969 and 1974, are going to Pakistan as a package without their sea-skimming Exocet anti-ship missiles.

Pakistani sailors are already being trained at Plymouth to take over the ships.

IAEA Chief Comments on DPRK, Indian Nuclear Programs

BK1610155693 Delhi *All India Radio Network*
in English 1530 GMT 16 Oct 93

[Text] The director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA, Dr. Hans Blix, has urged its member-countries for more transparency on information about their nuclear programs. He said this would help in the promotion of peaceful use of nuclear energy. Dr. Blix, who was in Bombay en route to South Korea, told reporters that the recent developments in West Asia helped the agency to develop a technique to establish that North Korea was on the threshold of becoming a nuclear-weapon state.

Referring to the Indian nuclear program, he said the spent fuel at the Tarapur Atomic Power Station will remain under International Atomic Energy Agency's safeguards until the end of this year.

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